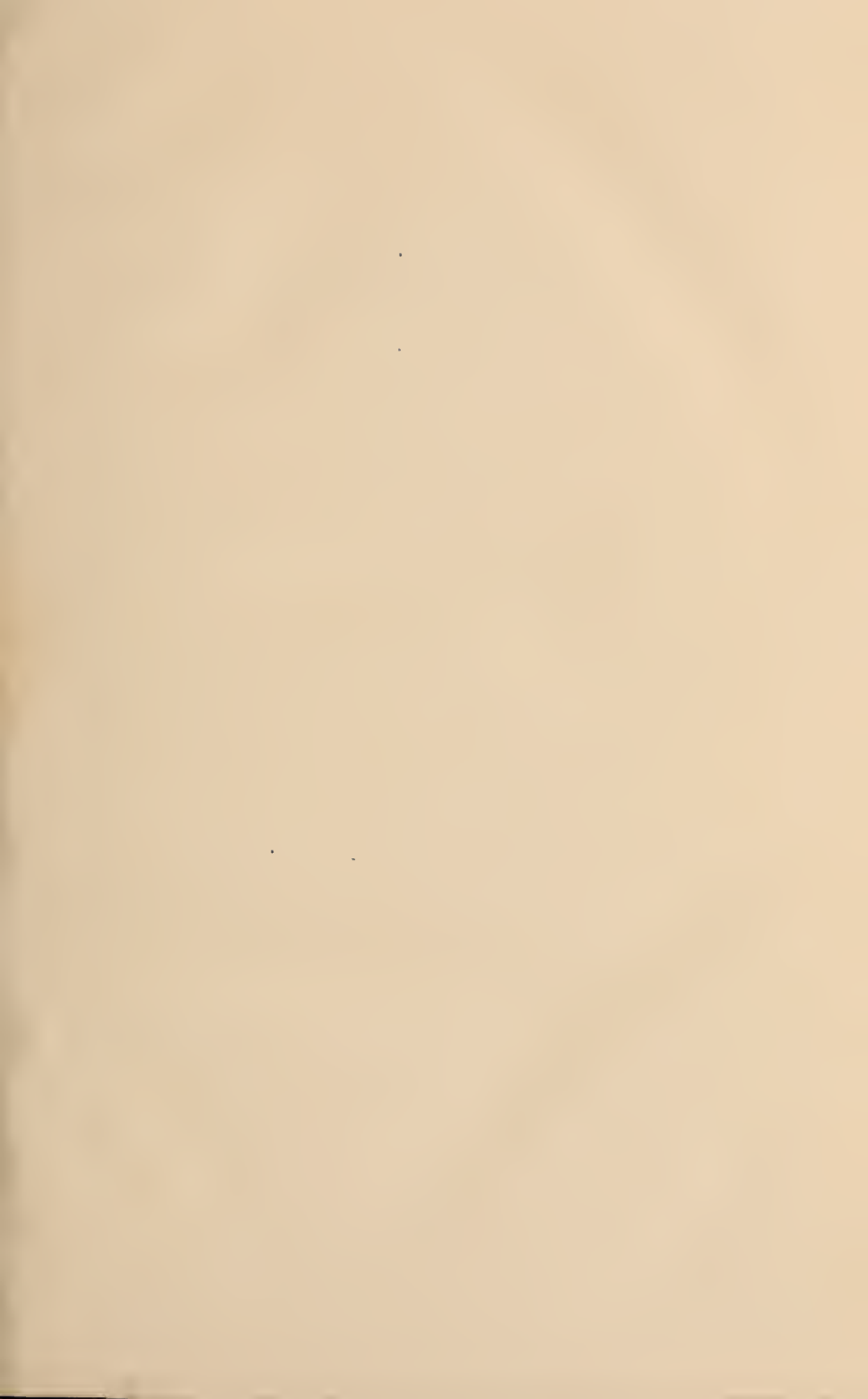


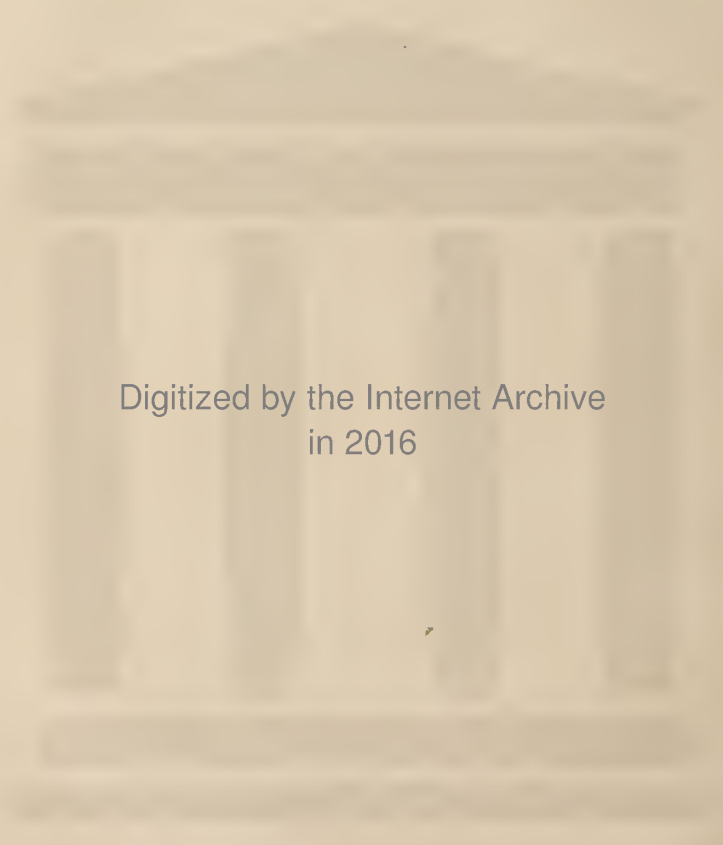
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CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XVIII.

FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1849.

CANTON:

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CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XVIII.—OCTOBER, 1849.—No. 10.

ART. I. *Missionary Hospitals in China: Report of the Chinese Hospital at Shánghái for 1848; and of the Medical Missionary Society in China (at Hongkong), for the year 1848.*

OF all the forms of beneficence that Christian philanthropy has suggested, and Christian charity has carried out, for the good of the Chinese, that of making medical skill a handmaid to religious teaching, has thus far succeeded the best. Since the establishment of the various hospitals in Canton, Amoy, Shánghái, and elsewhere, Christian missions may be said to have commenced at these places, and we may hope that those who have already done so much for them will not be weary in well-doing, but will persevere until the Chinese see the desirableness, and can furnish the means and science to establish and conduct similar institutions themselves. It may be long before such a result is effected, and many may doubt the utility of the end; yet whoever peruses these Reports will, we think, be persuaded this is the right way to attain this result, and the most sceptical will admit that the end proposed is calculated to recommend the principles and practice of Christianity among the Chinese as much as any that they can suggest. We heartily rejoice at the success which still attends medical missions, and are more convinced than ever of their adaptation as a subsidiary to the preaching of the Gospel among the Chinese. We say *subsidiary*, for the original object of the Medical Missionary Society was to make the healing art a handmaid to preaching; and we are happy to learn from these Reports that the two go together in all the hospitals, and that their medical officers report the attendance on religious services as encouraging. Some distrust of the ultimate object of foreigners in opening such institu-

tions is still felt by many persons, who, reasoning from their own selfishness, are unable to understand how so much time, money, and care, can be bestowed upon those who have no claim for all this kindness; and they readily infer some ulterior objects of personal gain or national aggrandizement, and thus deter some patients from attending.

Without entering into detail, it will be sufficient for our present purpose in noticing the progress of these institutions to make extracts from the Reports mentioned above. The hospital at Shánghái has been carried on with much success since it was opened in 1844, and the total number of cases entered upon its books up to the end of 1848 has been upwards of forty thousand. The erection of the new hospital is mentioned on page 188 of our last volume; it was occupied in the summer of 1847, and the property vested in a board of seven resident trustees, "on the condition that it be always used as a hospital for affording gratuitous medical relief to the Chinese, and be temporarily rented to the resident medical officer of the Medical Missionary Society in China; failing this, the property to be devoted to such other purposes as the trustees may judge best for carrying out the original intention of benefiting the natives of this country; always provided that such decision of the trustees receive the assent of three fourths of those present at a general meeting of the subscribers." Most of the funds to erect this hospital were subscribed by the merchants of Shánghái, who, besides paying the current expenses of the hospital, had by the end of 1847, disbursed over four thousand dollars, and liquidated nearly all the cost of erecting the building.

In this hospital religious instruction is given every day to the visitors present, and every patient able to read is supplied with portions of Scripture or religious tracts. The following extracts describe some of the most interesting cases mentioned in the Report, and illustrate the character of the people: such cases as that of the beggar are not at all uncommon in China.

"The Chinese have found by experience, that autumns following wet summers, are very unhealthy in this district; and certainly the remark is correct, as far as relates to the past year. The bed of alluvial soil, forming the extensive plains of this province, becomes thoroughly saturated with water during such summers, and owing to the high spring tides of the autumnal months, little drainage can take place. After the end of August, likewise, the days are still hot; but the nights are cold, and the deposit of dew is remarkably heavy, soaking everything with moisture. This constant dampness of the ground is a fruitful source of malaria, and those who are exposed to its influence, are very liable to suffer from it, till the frost sets in, which by the Chinese is said

to be the destroyer of evil influences arising from damp ground; or, according to the European form of expression, it destroys all malarious emanations. During the months of June and July, the Chinese suffered from a severe form of petechial fever; which, from all that could be learned respecting it, was critical on the 7th day. In the worst cases, many persons died on this day; and those who got over this period, generally struggled through the disease, though much debilitated. Many deaths were also caused by cholera. From the numerous cases that were spoken of by the Chinese, it was feared at one time, that an epidemic of this fearful pestilence was about to visit this neighborhood, but the cases appear to have been only sporadic. In the autumn, many Europeans were attacked with a low bilious remittent fever, and some deaths resulted from it. Congestion of the liver and spleen appeared to be the chief affection at first, but typhoid symptoms soon set in, with oppression of the brain, which speedily prostrated the remaining strength of the patient. Intermittent fever and diarrhœa prevailed, likewise, to a great extent amongst the members of the European community, during the autumn and commencement of the winter; and the Chinese have suffered severely from the same affections, especially from intermittent fever, during the winter months; it having prevailed among them more than has ever been noticed in former years.

“ In the accounts of ague and its treatment, little has been found of much interest in Chinese writers on medicine. Their descriptions of this disease are particularly meagre and unsatisfactory. But there was one prescription found, which shows that the Chinese are acquainted with the power of arsenic in checking the periodical returns of ague. The prescription was obtained from a teacher, who said it formed one of a series, which has been kept for some time in his family; the whole is here given.

“ *Prescription to stop the tertian or greater ague.* Take one dried orange; orpiment or sulphuret of arsenic, three drachms. Scoop out the inside of the orange; introduce the arsenic into it, and over a slow fire, let them be roasted to ashes, preserving the essence of both; then reduce the whole to powder; and of this, let each dose be three drachms, taken with old or mellow wine.

“ According to this mode of preparation, the dose of arsenic must be very uncertain; for, as the sulphuret is volatile, a large portion of it will pass off; but some of the metal, in the form of an oxide, will remain among the ashes of the orange, quite sufficient for a powerful dose. The interesting part of the prescription is, that the Chinese should have discovered the use of arsenic for ague. This is perhaps the most certain remedy for this disease, when carefully used; and in the form of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, the Liquor Arsenicalis of the pharmacopœias, proves most efficacious in breaking up the periodicity of intermittent fevers; and though, according to the above prescription, the dose must be very uncertain, the mere circumstance that the medicine is so used by the natives of this country, is one that may induce observers to institute further researches into the native medical works, by which means further analogies of treatment may be found. It may be mentioned here, that in cases of sloughy ulcers, the Chinese use chloride of mercury, or calomel ointment, to cleanse the ulcer and produce a free purulent discharge.

“ In the months of September and October, the wards of the Hospital were

filled with cases of gunshot wounds and very severe burns, received on board of junks, that had been attacked by pirates. In one of these cases, a piece of an iron bar, two inches long, passed through the thorax and lung of the left side, just above the heart. Much inflammation supervened; large quantities of serous pus were ejected at both of the wounds, and the man died from exhaustion. In another case, a ball passed through the left thigh, then entered the abdomen, and passed out on the right side of the thorax. A piece of omentum projected at the abdominal wound, causing much irritation and distress; an extensive sloughing took place at the side of the thorax, where the ball had made its exit. The man suffered very much, both from the wound in the abdomen, and from violent pain and excessive suppuration; the pus was frequently tinged with a yellow fluid like bile. Hectic fever came on, and the man remained in a very precarious state for several weeks; but after a hard struggle, the wounds slowly healed, and he finally left the hospital, almost well. He has since been heard of, and was gradually recovering his health.

"In one of the cases of severe burns, the cuticle of almost the whole surface of the body was destroyed. The man suffered very severely, but the sloughs separated; by the use of good diet, with constant care, it was hoped he would have recovered, as he was strong and vigorous; but on the sixteenth day he died from lock-jaw. The symptoms of trismus came on in the morning of the 12th day, with stiffness about the neck, and rigidity of the lower jaw; but appeared to yield, in some slight degree, after the free use of opium and camphor. On the morning of his death, he took his breakfast of soup and rice, with more readiness and better relish than he had done previously, though there was still considerable difficulty in administering food, from the state of the jaw: but shortly afterwards he suddenly began to sink, and died in three or four hours.

"Seven men were admitted, who had been severely burnt by an explosion of gunpowder on board a Shantung junk. One of the seven, to play a trick on his companions, or to frighten them, had foolishly placed a lighted paper match over the magazine or jar of powder; however, the fire fell into the jar, which exploded, and they were all very severely burnt. Six of them soon recovered, but one poor fellow, whose clothes caught fire, was so much burnt on the abdomen, back and legs, that when the sloughs separated, the crest of the ilium and the patella protruded, stripped of periosteum. There was very little prospect of the man living, and as the vessel had to return home, he insisted on going in her with his friends. A supply of ointment and other medicines were given him, but it is not probable that he long survived his removal.

"A case of amputation of the fore-arm, was that of a man belonging to one of the northern junks. His vessel was attacked by pirates; and while engaged in its defence, his gun burst, by which his hand was torn off at the wrist, with much laceration of the soft parts. He came to the hospital two days after the accident, and the next day the operation was performed. Chloroform was administered with perfect success. The patient felt no pain whatever. He said he knew that something was being done to him, but he felt no pain; during the operation he began to sing a Chinese song; after the dressing was

finished, he said he felt very well, and wished to be allowed to walk to his bed, instead of being carried. A superficial slough formed on the edge of the posterior flap, which prevented complete adhesion by the first intention; but the case went on well, and the stump is now thoroughly healed. The chloroform produced no unpleasant symptoms.

“A beggar presented himself one day among the out-patients, with violent inflammation of both eyes, having the lids much swollen. He said that he was helping a plasterer, who was working at a new house, and while raising a basket of freshly-mixed lime, it had fallen into his eyes. On examining these organs, it was found that the lids were stuffed full of mortar, which was impacted between the lids and the ball of the eye, in a solid mass; it was very difficult to break it away in small portions, and absolutely impossible to remove it altogether. On its being remarked to the man, that the lime could not have been introduced between the lids in such a large quantity, if it merely fell into his eyes, he said that the accident had nevertheless happened exactly as he described it; that while looking up, when busy at his work, a quantity of lime fell on his face, some of which got into his eyes. Further investigation, however, showed that the man had intentionally filled both eyelids with lime, for the purpose of destroying his sight, that thus he might attract attention and sympathy towards himself in his forlorn condition, and be enabled to obtain more money from those who were benevolently disposed. His state at the time was certainly a very lamentable one; he had violent pain in his eyes; both corneæ were in a sloughy state; excessive suppuration was flowing from the conjunctivæ, and the eyes were totally destroyed. This plan is only one of many, often resorted to by beggars to destroy their eyesight, and make themselves objects of pity.

“Not more than twenty cases of vaccination are reported for the last eighteen months. This is partly owing to the circumstance, that during the former year, the supply of vaccine lymph failed, and several persons were disappointed when they brought their children to be vaccinated. It is the case also, that the Chinese in this region appear to have more confidence in their own form of inoculation, than in vaccination as introduced by foreigners.”

The hospital at Ningpo was closed during part of the year 1847, but a grant from the Society enabled its operations to be resumed, and Dr. Macgowan reports 4671 patients as having been treated in 1848.

We introduce a few extracts from his report. Among the cases mentioned is that of a patient with a worm in the eye, measuring from a twelfth to an eighth of an inch in length, which lived in the duplicature of the conjunctiva in the upper part of the orbit. The extent, cure, and results of opium-smoking are adverted to by Dr. Macgowan in both his reports, and we select a few sentences here in continuation of the paragraphs on page 247 of the last volume.

“A series of experiments conducted for the past two years has demonstrated that many of the miserable opium smokers are capable of being restored to society and to usefulness. Nearly one hundred and fifty cases have been

under treatment, and of this number about fifty are living witnesses of the fact. Let them no longer be regarded as absolutely irreclaimable; there is hope for the opium-smoker. Of late none are admitted for treatment who do not give the most satisfactory evidence of being sincerely anxious to be delivered from the habit; a larger proportion, about one-half, are now cured. They are required to deliver up their implements, and to abstain from the use of the drug for 24 hours before receiving any assistance. When they possess sufficient resolution to comply with this regulation, their condition is truly wretched. They complain of extreme debility, wakefulness, loss of appetite, diarrhœa, excessive perspiration, irritation in the fauces, pain in the abdomen, soreness in all the bones, and another symptom more distressing than all these combined. More fit objects for commiseration can not be easily imagined, and their appearance is corroborative of their statements. After ministering to the diseased mind by exciting hope and confidence, the symptoms are to be combated by appropriate remedies;—wine, ammonia, tincture of the muriate of iron, hyoscyamus, acetate of iron and quinia, sulphate of quinia, and Dover's powder, according to circumstances.

“In the course of a week or ten days, there is a decided melioration in the sufferings of the patient. His appetite and digestion gradually improve, his strength increases, all the symptoms named above subside, and under a good diet he is a restored man in less than a month. Some, however, have required attendance for more than two months. In the robust boatman who called on me the other day, I could scarcely recognise the emaciated opium patient of a few months' previous, who had the fortitude to undergo the pains incident to a cure. Like reformed smokers generally, he professed to dislike the very odor of opium, charging it with causing his head to ache. In only one of the cases which were considered cured, has there been any evidence of a relapse so far as I can learn. The unfortunate exception was that of a priest at the holy island of Púto, who was subsequently seen uproariously drunk, probably only waiting for another pipe to resume its use.

“Only those apply for relief who have been reduced to the lowest ebb of poverty by indulging in the vice, or who are likely to lose situations in consequence; the pleasure it affords is so great, and the distress connected with its relinquishment is so painful, that a reform amongst those who can meet the expense will seldom occur. It is to be feared that these attempts to reclaim opium-smokers have not been unattended with evil. The belief now becoming general that they can be freely cured at any time may lead the inexperienced to whiff the fascinating pipe, and embolden the “victimized” to greater excesses of intoxication. This is not a hypothetical evil, but a reality;—yet the physician may not on that account refuse the appliances of his art to penitents anxious to reform—he does not do so in analogous cases. It is moreover worthy of remark, that no class of patients are so grateful for cure, and none receive exhortations to faith and repentance better than reformed opium-smokers. One of the most promising inquirers, an aged man, who has been for a long time an applicant for baptism, is of this class.”

This report also contains some remarks upon the difficulty of communicating scientific information to the Chinese to which every one will respond who has tried to impart such knowledge in their own

tongue; the only way, doubtless to overcome the obstacle is to make new combinations for describing new things, and if possible, accompany them with drawings, models, maps, and whatever else will assist. The lectures on anatomy with the use of models, as attempted by Dr. Macgowan, are calculated to explain the meaning of every new term the surgeon finds it necessary to use. We hope some of the missionary physicians in China will turn their attention to the preparation of illustrated medical and anatomical works in the Chinese language.

"The mere practice of medicine and surgery should not be considered the most important part of the professional labors of the medical missionary. It behoves him to instruct native practitioners in anatomy and physiology, to give them works on medicine and the collateral sciences in their own language, to excite an interest in useful knowledge amongst the people, and in fine to arouse the dormant intellect of China to action, that it may approach in some degree to the age we live in. When the thinkers of this land become students of the *Novum Organum Scientiarum*, an accession will be made to philosophy which can not be barren in its results. How important is it to the cause of truth that the knowledge they may receive from the West should be deeply imbued with sentiments derived from the sacred source of all truth! Besides separate treatises on the sciences, in which proofs of the existence and attributes of God should be interwoven, they should receive with some slight alterations for general readers, the admirable work of Archdeacon Paley on natural theology as edited by the anatomist Paxton. It is in the prosecution of such labors that our profession may hope to effect most good in China. The opinion prevails that the Chinese can not be instructed in the sciences except through alphabetic languages, their own being deficient in the terms which are needed. The difficulty of communicating this knowledge in the vernacular is unquestionably great, and seems to increase in magnitude as the subject is investigated, insomuch that it seems as if a new language had to be formed. For example, the Chinese have terms for less than one-fourth of the elementary bodies of chemistry. For the numerous and increasing combinations of these substances, we derive terms from the Greek and Latin so expressive that the nature of the body is at once recognized in its name. But how shall nomenclatures be formed for China? If a student might venture an opinion it would be, that it is possible to devise the requisite terms which would be readily intelligible to educated natives. An attempt has been made with the models of Ayoux, a skeleton and plates, to lecture on anatomy before the practitioners of this city and their students. Much interest has been created in consequence amongst this important class; and if the instruction they derived was superficial, subsequent courses may extend their knowledge and make it available. The mechanism of the human skeleton removed, if their assertions are to be relied upon, the materialism of several; a better acquaintance with their language during the first session might have produced more important results."

Dr. Macgowan speaks of the assistance rendered in his practice by a native physician, without whom many of his patients would have been neglected. It is observable too, as an illustration of the charac-

ter of the Chinese, that none of the patients who have received aid and medicines at this hospital, not even officials of high rank, have contributed anything to its funds, or offered to remunerate the physician for his attentions, though he had intimated that they might do so; "there has been no return but compliments, abundant, fulsome, nauseous." During the summer, Dr. Macgowan spent a few weeks at Chusan, where he administered aid to many persons. While there, he remarks, "a constant excitement prevailed, as it was reported that the island was on the eve of being retaken by the English. Landholders and men of property feared, and the laborers hoped the rumor to be true. Indubitable evidence exists that the military occupation of this fine island so far from being favorable to civilization and Christianity, has put back the one and left obstacles in the way of the other, most difficult to surmount; no friend to either can desire to see it again change rulers."

The hospital at Amoy has not been reopened since Dr. Cumming's departure for the United States, but the good influences of the practice there have by no means ended. The hospital at Hongkong has been under the care of Dr. Hirschberg, who has besides had two out-stations under his charge, one in the bazar and one at Kaulung across the Harbor, where he has treated a large number, to whom religious instruction has also been imparted; the total at all is 1775. In his report, Dr. Hirschberg mentions one reason why the Chinese do not receive all the benefits these institutions are calculated to afford, which probably applies in a measure to other hospitals as well that in Hongkong. After speaking of the dread the Chinese have of surgical operation, he adds:

"Our *mode* of treatment is another difficulty. The Chinese doctors, as far as I have seen their treatment, apply a plaster upon the suffering part, whatever the disease may be, and sometimes give a little medicine internally; the patient has nothing more to do. A voucher of this may be the following case among many others. A short time ago a poor woman from Wong-nai-chung was brought to the Hospital; she suffered from retention of urine; the bladder was very much distended, and the poor woman could neither stand nor sit. She had called upon a Chinese doctor who extorted five dollars from her, and for this applied a pitch-plaster upon the abdomen. Our mode of treatment is therefore too complicated and annoying for them. Blisters, causing them the least pain, they tear away; a poultice is molesting, and if they apply it they do not change it as required; leeches, bleeding, and all kinds of operations they dread; fomentations with, bathing in, or drinking, cold water they despise, as, say they, dogs drink cold water. To these we must add the strange notions they have got in some way or other of the mode of treatment in the Hospital. Here we bind every patient's hands behind his back, and whatever the dis-

ease, we cut.' There was a patient here, a respectable schoolmaster, who made a journey of several days to be cured of a disease of the eye, and heard the same report. He had made up his mind to any 'cutting,' if only his sight could be restored. The case did not require any operation, and after two months stay he was enabled to read a large type."

The medical practice at Canton among the Chinese by Drs. Parker, Hobson and Ball also continues, and can not fail of producing good results; the last named has no in-door patients. That such labors of love as these Reports detail do result in giving a better opinion of foreigners, might be shown by many proofs, and has already been in former reports given in the Repository. One instance is brought forward by the Committee:

"The Committee are also glad to state upon an undoubted authority, that the workings of this Society have had, and are still having the effect of removing the feeling of hostility towards foreigners from the minds of the natives of the adjoining empire. Lately one of the German missionaries met with a most hospitable reception from the natives of a large village in Fukkien province, which he says he soon traced to the fact that several of the inhabitants had been patients of Dr. Hobson in this Hospital, of whom they spoke with feelings of gratitude and esteem. This circumstance alone is cause of much gratitude to Him, who has so far blessed our exertions, and to Him let us pray that this friendly feeling may extend far and wide over the length and breadth of the empire."

In conclusion, we give a table of the cases reported as having been treated at Shánghai, Ningpo and Hongkong, which are, by thus being brought together, more easily compared. We have taken the liberty to combine, under a general term, some of the specifications given in the separate lists, which we hope will not diminish their usefulness.

| | Sh. | Ni. | Ho. | | Sh. | Ni. | Ho. |
|-------------------------|------|-----|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Fevers, intermittent, | 916 | 453 | 67 | Jaundice, | 71 | 15 | 3 |
| Fevers, continued, | — | — | 5 | Enlargement of spleen, | — | — | 1 |
| Paralysis, | 15 | — | 3 | Peritonitis, | — | — | 2 |
| Epilepsy, | 13 | — | — | Ascites, | 55 | 16 | 3 |
| Tic dolo-reux, | — | — | 1 | Hernia, | 172 | 15 | 4 |
| Trismus, | 1 | — | — | Inflam'n of bladder, | 7 | — | 5 |
| Rheumatic affections, | 1300 | 154 | 74 | Uterus, affections of, | — | — | 2 |
| General weakness, | — | — | 7 | Artificial anus, | 2 | — | — |
| Cephalalgia, | — | 91 | — | Hæmorrhoids, &c. | 102 | 28 | 5 |
| Hæmoptysis, | 124 | 8 | 1 | Affec. of testes &c, | 9 | — | — |
| Bronchitis, coughs, &c. | 1096 | 92 | 39 | Hydrocele, | 29 | — | 2 |
| Phthisis, | 71 | 6 | — | Syphilitic, | 50 | — | 20 |
| Asthma, | 400 | 47 | 10 | Glandular swellings, | 12 | — | 10 |
| Pneumonia, | — | 11 | — | Anasarca, | 125 | — | 4 |
| Hæmatemesis, | 52 | — | 1 | Rubeola, | 5 | — | — |
| Dyspepsia, | 1637 | 73 | 10 | Variola, | — | — | 1 |
| Diarrhœa, | — | 83 | 5 | Erysipelas, | 6 | — | 7 |
| Dysentery, | 406 | 15 | 5 | Erythema, | — | — | 3 |
| Hepatitis, | — | 18 | — | Psora, | 490 | 469 | 37 |

| | Sh. | Ni. | Ho. | | Sh. | Ni. | Ho. |
|-----------------------|------|-----|-----|------------------------------|--------|-------|-----|
| Psoriasis, | 272 | 41 | 19 | Lippitudo, Xeroma, | 440 | 10 | — |
| Porriago, | 183 | 198 | 9 | Hordeum, | — | — | 1 |
| Herpes, | — | 33 | 14 | Lachrymal organs, | 8 | — | 17 |
| Lichen, Urticaria, | — | 56 | 3 | Affections of ear, | 112 | 45 | 2 |
| Eczema, | — | 20 | — | Harelip, | — | — | 1 |
| Lepra, | 325 | — | 12 | Toothache, | — | — | 10 |
| Impetigo, | — | 22 | — | Goitre, | 3 | — | — |
| Elephantiasis, | 46 | — | — | Tumors &c. | 10 | — | 3 |
| Leprosy | 60 | 10 | 15 | Aneurism, | — | — | 1 |
| Conjunctivitis acute, | 405 | 430 | 40 | Wounds & contusions, | 233 | 61 | 59 |
| " chronic, | 372 | 744 | 27 | Dislocations, | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Granulation of lids, | 600 | 17 | — | Ulcers, | 413 | 304 | 167 |
| Pterygium, | 369 | 82 | 20 | Abscesses, | 257 | — | 42 |
| Cornea, inflammation | 416 | 95 | 8 | Fractures, | 21 | — | 5 |
| " opacity of, | 1201 | 253 | 25 | Burns and scalds, | 33 | — | 7 |
| " conical, | 214 | — | — | Bones, diseases, distortions | 12 | — | 5 |
| Staphyloma, | 78 | 14 | — | Affec's of tendons & joints, | 10 | — | 10 |
| Myopia, | — | — | 1 | Hydatids, | — | — | 2 |
| Sclerotitis, | — | — | 1 | Opium smoking, | 88 | 148 | 7 |
| Iris, affections of | 178 | 9 | 2 | " attempted suicide by, | 2 | 28 | — |
| Cataract, | 98 | 5 | 25 | Vaccination, | 20 | ? | — |
| Amaurosis, | 69 | — | 4 | Miscell. medical cases, | 131 | — | — |
| Blindness of one eye, | 159 | — | — | " surgical, " | 71 | — | — |
| " " both, | 97 | — | — | " of skin, | 56 | — | — |
| Entropion, &c. | 435 | 216 | 39 | " ophthalmic, | 86 | — | — |
| Ectropion, | 79 | — | 1 | Total. | 14,386 | 4,784 | 957 |

ABSTRACT OF OBSERVATIONS at Shánghái by the Thermometer, in the open air, in a shaded situation with the southern exposure; the maximum for the day, and minimum for the night, taken by a self-registering Thermometer.

| | Max. day | Min. day | Max. night | Min. night | Ave. day | Ave. night | | Max. day | Min. day | Max. night | Min. night | Ave. day | Ave. night |
|--------|----------|----------|------------|------------|----------|------------|--------|----------|----------|------------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1847 | | | | | | | 1848 | | | | | | |
| July | 96 | 77 | 78 | 72 | 87 | 76 | April | 77 | 45 | 65 | 35 | 59 | 49 |
| August | 92 | 75 | 80 | 68 | 86 | 75 | May | 82 | 64 | 72 | 51 | 74 | 60 |
| Sept. | 93 | 68 | 78 | 62 | 81 | 71 | June | 86 | 68 | 72 | 61 | 78 | 65 |
| Oct. | 82 | 62 | 65 | 45 | 72 | 57 | July | 92 | 75 | 78 | 70 | 83 | 75 |
| Nov. | 71 | 58 | 60 | 41 | 66 | 52 | August | 88 | 72 | 79 | 68 | 83 | 74 |
| Dec. | 67 | 38 | 53 | 21 | 52 | 41 | Sept. | 86 | 73 | 77 | 60 | 80 | 68 |
| 1848 | | | | | | | Oct. | 82 | 57 | 67 | 43 | 69 | 58 |
| Jan. | 62 | 36 | 39 | 22 | 43 | 33 | Nov. | 73 | 37 | 60 | 27 | 59 | 41 |
| Feb. | 60 | 32 | 46 | 20 | 46 | 30 | Dec. | 77 | 40 | 49 | 27 | 53 | 39 |
| March | 71 | 42 | 55 | 30 | 54 | 41 | | | | | | | |

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER AT NINGPO.

| | Mean. | Max. | Min. | Inches of rain. | Rainy days. |
|---------------|-------|------|------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1847—June, | 70 | 76 | 70 | 9.40 | 20 |
| July, | 84½ | 88 | 78 | 9.70 | 9 |
| August, | 83 | 85½ | 79½ | 7.69 | 13 |
| September, | 78 | 81 | 75 | 5.52 | 15 |
| October, | 70 | 73½ | 64 | 2.82 | 7 |
| November, | 60 | 62 | 58 | 3.01 | 9 |
| December, | 43½ | 47½ | 40 | 0.80 | 4 |
| 1848—January, | 40½ | 43 | 38 | 5.09 | 13 |
| February, | 40½ | 45½ | 35½ | 8.02 | 6 |
| March, | 50½ | 55½ | 45½ | 3.21 | 11 |
| April, | 57½ | 62 | 46½ | 2.89 | 15 |
| May, | 73 | 79 | 65 | 6.30 | 10 |
| | 62½ | 66½ | 57½ | 64.36 | 132 |

ART. II. *What I have seen in Sháughái: Protestant Missions; (1) The London Missionary Society; (2) The Church [of England] Missionary Society; (3) The American Protestant Episcopal Church; (4) The American Baptist Sabbatarian Church; (5) The American Southern Baptist Convention; (6) The American Methodist Episcopal Church.* Second letter to the Editor, by E. C. B.

MY DEAR SIR:—IN this my second letter I propose to lay before your readers such information as I have been able to collect respecting the *Protestant Missions* in this city. As these have all been established and supported by benevolent institutions, the public naturally has more or less interest in their proceedings. Moreover, these missions are of such a character that the more they are known the more extended will be their salutary influence, and the greater the amount of support secured to that cause in which they are engaged. These missions, it is well known, are accustomed to send frequent and full reports of their proceedings to the societies with which they are respectively connected, but there are not a few residents in China who desire to be informed somewhat of their doings without waiting till these reports come back from the other hemisphere.

Previously to the occupation of Shánghái by the British forces in the summer of 1842, this city had not been the residence of Europeans, excepting such as were in disguise; but since that time, or rather since the signing of the treaty of Nánking, the residence of foreigners has been uninterrupted; and there is every reason to believe that Shánghái will become—in fact it is already—one of the principal places of intercourse between the people of China and Christendom.

Those who love to watch the improvement of their species, the progress of truth, and the spread of Christianity, will find in these missions very much to engage their attention. They are collectively an object of great interest; and in undertaking to give some account of them, I feel that it is a duty—I will not call it a task—of no inconsiderable responsibility; and in whatsoever I may fail by not giving sufficient prominence to any of the missions, or their respective members, let it be attributed to any other cause than a want of due regard to those concerned. It is indeed true that missionaries, in this age of the world, are not called upon to make, with respect to some things, *such* sacrifices, or to forego *such* advantages, as were

required in former times; yet such is the nature of their enterprise, and such the circumstances in which they are placed, that they need every encouragement, are entitled to the kindest words, the best wishes, and the warmest sympathies of every true philanthropist.

The mission of the *London Missionary Society* was commenced November 5th, 1843—immediately after the peace—by William Lockhart, M. R. C. S. The Rev. Walter H. Medhurst D. D. arrived December 24th, 1843; the Rev. W. Fairbrother, July 20th, 1845; and the Rev. W. C. Milne, November 20th, 1846. These gentlemen were all married, and their wives and families either accompanied them hither, or soon joined them here. Mrs. Fairbrother was soon prostrated by illness which had commenced before she reached Shánghái, and in September, just two months after her arrival, she rested from her labors. Not long after, Mr. Fairbrother's health having failed, he returned to England. In August 26th, 1847, the mission was reinforced by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Southwell, the Rev. W. Muirhead, and Mr. A. Wylie, printer. These two last have since been married to ladies who came out from England. The Rev. Joseph Edkins joined the mission in the summer of last year. Thus, at present, this mission consists of five clergymen, one physician, one printer, and six ladies.

Until August, 1846, the mission families occupied native houses in the eastern and southern suburbs of the city. In some very essential particulars, all native houses in China are so badly constructed and so unfavorably situated, that few of them can be occupied as residences by Europeans without more or less damage to health. Personal observation and experience enable me to speak most confidently in this matter. Acting on this view of the case, the missionaries sought for sites whereon to erect houses for themselves. A lot containing about four English acres, was purchased for \$1080. It is situated within the bounds of the "Consular limits," between the canal called the *Yáng-king Páng* and the Súchau creek, and is distant from the Hw'ngpú river eighty rods, and about the same due north from the north gate of the city, contiguous to the main road from Súchau and Nánking.

Easy access to the people, the preservation of health, and economy, are, I suppose, the three principal considerations that should influence the missionary in selecting a place of residence. These several particulars seem to have had their influence in this case. Five minutes' walking will carry you to the densely inhabited suburbs, and twice that time will suffice to reach some of the populous parts of the

city. The site itself, however, has all the advantages of the country, no houses border upon it, and it is open to the breeze from every quarter.

On this lot five dwelling-houses, a hospital, a printing-office, and a bindery have been erected. The hospital and dwelling-houses stand in a line, from east to west, each fronting the south. They are built for the most part in European style, chiefly of brick, and excepting the hospital are all two stories high, having spacious and commodious apartments, and each a verandah in front.

Within the walls of the city, a few rods from the north gate and near the principal temple of the Chinese, the mission purchased ground and erected a chapel. This site, a quarter of an acre in extent, cost \$200, and the chapel about \$2000. It is built of brick, in native style, and is sufficiently spacious to accommodate four or five hundred auditors. It was first opened for divine service on the 24th of August, 1846.

Preaching, the preparation and distribution of tracts, and labors having for their object an improved version of the New Testament in Chinese, have afforded ample employment for all the time and strength of the missionaries. Both in their chapel and in their hospital, from its first opening, public preaching has been maintained; in the latter, six days of the week, at mid-day, when those who have come to be healed are assembled, numbering usually from fifty to a hundred, an appropriate discourse is addressed to the patients and their friends; after which prayer is offered; similar services are held on the afternoon of each Sabbath, and devotional exercises at an early hour every morning. In the city chapel, there is preaching daily in the afternoon or evening; and on the Sabbath five or six services are held; these services are continued about one hour, and the time is chiefly occupied with preaching. The assemblies vary a good deal both in the number and the character of their auditors; sometimes only a few tens are seated; at other times, the house is crowded. As the door of the Chapel opens almost directly upon the north gate of the great temple, the *Ching-hwáng miáu*, many coming and going in and out there find their way into its doors. In the hospital a few Chinese women are usually seen among those who listen to the preaching of the word, but they are seldom induced to enter the Chapel.

Preaching in native temples, and in other places of concourse, was early commenced, and it is still prosecuted, both in this and in neighboring cities. For traveling on these excursions, the missionaries have furnished themselves with a small boat; two or three of the gentlemen

usually go in company; and make their arrangements so as not to be absent from Shánghái more than twenty-four hours. At first this mode of entering the neighboring cities was undertaken with no small solicitude. An incident will illustrate this; two of the gentlemen, having furnished themselves with a boat, proceeded northward. At length a large unwall'd town appeared in the distance, which they knew to be Nántsiáng. They held on their course till they could see crowds of people entering and coming from the city. This brought them to a pause, and after considerable deliberation it was determined not to jeopardize any advantages then enjoyed, by attempting to enter other cities beyond Shánghái. How different now are the circumstances of the traveler! The streets and temples of Nántsiáng and of other neighboring cities are frequented with the same freedom and security that are enjoyed in Shánghái.

To the Londôn Missionary Society's press here, there has been recently added one of those machines where brute force is so applied that thousands of sheets are thrown off in a few hours. This machine has been sent out with special reference to the printing of the Holy Scriptures in Chinese, for which good fonts of type have been procur'd. The printing establishment is under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Wylie. Some portions of the Scriptures have already been printed, and also a large amount of Christian tracts. These have been freely and widely circulated.

The Reports of the Hospital under the care of Dr. Lockhart, exhibit abundance of facts to show the great amount of good done in that department. The patients admitted there already amount to many tens of thousands, and some of them have come from far distant places. Multitudes of these have obtained relief from their physical maladies; and all of them by frequenting the hospital have enjoyed the privilege of hearing the gospel preached, and thus of being directed to Him who alone can cure the deeper and deadlier maladies of the human heart. It is this fact, that great numbers are brought to hear of Christ and his doctrines, which makes the missionary hospital a scene of so much interest.

Recently, during the last three months, a new feature has been exhibited in the character of the patients. Great numbers of them have come to seek a cure for their habit of smoking opium. This habit, as every body knows, has an inveterate and deadly influence upon its victims; and, though not easily broken off, is by no means incurable. "Nothing under heaven is impossible," say the Chinese, "provided only there be sufficient firmness of purpose." There is the rub. It has

been next to impossible to induce these patients to abide by the course of treatment prescribed. A few have done so, and the inveterate habit has been overcome. An instance of this kind I witnessed at the hospital last week, in the person of a young gentleman from Hángchau. He had carefully adhered to the prescribed course for some weeks, and when I saw him he was exulting in the firm persuasion that he was free from the evil habit, and declared that his health was greatly improved; he had come to the hospital on that day to put up a tablet, expressive of his gratitude, and commemorative of the benefit he had received.

In the educational department, this mission has not engaged until recently, when a few pupils were received, and a small school commenced by Mr. Muirhead.

Inquirers after the truth have been numerous, and not a few have sought for baptism. As yet, however, this ordinance has not been extended to more than two or three individuals. The members of the mission families are organized into a Church, and one of their number holds the office of pastor. For the benefit of these, and other residents who choose to assemble with them, divine service is held every Sabbath morning, at half past 9 o'clock in the Mission Chapel. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper is there celebrated after the morning service on the first Sabbath in each month.

The mission of the *English Church Missionary Society* was commenced here on the arrival of the Rev. Thomas McClatchie, April 11th, 1845; not long afterwards he was married, and took up his residence within the walls of the city near the southern gate. In September, 1846, having acquired sufficient knowledge of the local dialect, Mr. McClatchie opened a chapel and commenced preaching.

Early in 1848, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer joined the mission from England. On his arrival in Shángh'í, Mr. Farmer found his health not a little impaired; after a residence of several months, without any sensible improvement, he was induced to visit Ningpo with the hope of being benefited by the change, but his disease made rapid advances, and he was compelled with Mrs. Farmer to embark for England early the present year. In order to reach their home as speedily as possible, they determined, on their arrival at Hongkong, to avail themselves of the overland route, and took passage per Steamer. After touching at Singapore and Ceylon they were proceeding to Suez, when his course was cut short—he died before the vessel reached her destined port. His remains were committed to the deep, and Mrs. Farmer was left alone to return to her friends, but supported

by the hope that what was her loss, was infinite gain to the departed. Previously to the departure of Mr. Farmer from Shānghái, the mission had selected a site for a mission church and a mission-house. The house, situated on the west bank of the Hwángpú river, a few rods north of the Súchau creek, has been completed, and is now the residence of the mission family. The church, in neat Gothic style, is erecting on a site within the city near the western gate.

Though preaching has been the chief sphere of labor with Mr. McClatchie, the preparation and distribution of tracts has not been neglected. He has also prepared and published, in the local dialect, some portions of the New Testament.

The mission from the *Episcopal Church* in the United States was commenced in June, 1845, on the arrival in Shānghái of the Rt.-Rev. William J. Boone D. D. He was accompanied by Mrs. Boone and Miss Jones and Miss Morse: two other missionary families, Rev. Messrs. Graham and Wood, soon followed, both of whom on account of the failure of their health, were compelled to return to their own country, and have withdrawn from the mission. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Syle arrived here Nov. 19th, 1845, and the Rev. P. D. Spalding, August 28th, 1847.

At this time the mission occupied native houses in the southern suburbs, near the river, at *Wongkái moda*. Very soon after arriving in Shānghái, arrangements were made for preaching, and for opening a school: these were duly carried into effect. For the largest of their houses the annual rent paid was \$400; for others, less than half that sum. In one of these houses, an apartment was fitted up for divine service, and there preaching was commenced, the audience usually numbering from one to three hundred. Another apartment was fitted up for the school, which was opened under the care of Misses Jones and Morse.

In the summer of 1848, the missionaries with the school removed to the new mission premises, situated about half a mile from the city, on the western bank of the Hwángpú, north of the Súchau creek, contiguous to the site occupied by the mission of the English Church Missionary Society. These new premises are something more than four English acres in extent, not so far from the city as to render access to the people difficult, yet so open on all sides as to secure the breeze both from the river and the country. On these new grounds, two spacious buildings have been erected; one for the bishop and his family, with a hall for the mission library, the other for the school, and those charged with the instruction of the pupils.

This school at present consists of forty-six boys and two girls. At six o'clock in the morning, all the pupils commence study in their own language. This is continued for one hour, when they have breakfast. At a quarter before nine, the bell rings for prayers. This service is conducted by the bishop: a portion of Scripture is first read in English and explained in Chinese, and then a short address given to the pupils, after which they sing a hymn in English, and prayer is offered in Chinese. From the chapel the pupils go immediately to their school-rooms, and pursue their studies in English until noon under the instruction of Misses Jones and Morse. They are then allowed to play and recreate till 2 o'clock; from that hour till five, they pursue their studies in their own language under the care of Chinese teachers. Seven o'clock is the time for evening prayers; this service is conducted by Mr. Syle. After this another hour is devoted to their English studies.

The pupils of this school are of various ages, between ten and eighteen years, and are under the immediate superintendance and watchful care of the abovementioned ladies. Their entire support is furnished them gratuitously; they all live on the mission premises, in apartments constructed expressly for their accommodation, where each one has his own little dormitory and his own separate wardrobe. The two little girls, during the morning school hours, are instructed by Mrs. Syle; at all other times, they are under the supervision of Miss Jones, and instructed by her.

On the morning of each Sabbath the pupils are engaged with their Chinese teachers in preparing lessons from the Scriptures and Catechism for an afternoon recitation. From three until five o'clock, Miss Jones and Miss Morse instruct them in such exercises as are usual in Sabbath-schools and Bible classes. At five o'clock they are examined by the bishop in the Chinese and English lessons which have engaged their attention during the day, they are then addressed by him in their own language, and the services are closed with singing and prayer.

Three times in the week the pupils of this school have been instructed in sacred music. This department falls to Mr. Syle, who has taken unwearied pains to teach them to *read* music. The tunes that are usually sung in public worship most of them can sing by *note*, keeping time with as much ease and regularity as boys of the same age in any country. To those who are acquainted with the very imperfect music of the Chinese, it is a great gratification to hear these pupils sing correctly, the sweet "songs of Zion."

Two other schools, both small, each under the care of a native teacher, have been commenced, one within the walls of the city, the other in a village not far from the mission school-house. Both of these are frequently visited by one of the missionaries or a native assistant, to instruct the school in the doctrines and precepts of the gospel.

Preaching has been continued without interruption in the house where it was commenced nearly four years ago at Wongká-moda. There three services are held on each Sabbath, and one on Tuesday and Friday evening. In the chapel of the school-house, the religious services in Chinese are usually public, and the neighboring villagers are invited to attend, especially on the Sabbath. There is preaching also once a week in the village school-house. I ought here to state that Bishop Boone, for want of health, is still obliged to limit himself, in preaching, to those audiences which assemble in the chapel of the mission school; and that Mr. Spalding also, on account of illness, has not been able to preach since last winter. At present, however, his place is supplied by the Rev. Mr. McClatchie and Mr. Syle, who alternate in all the services at Wongká-moda.

A very eligible site for a church has been purchased within the walls of the city, and not far from the office of the chief magistrate. The building is eighty feet by forty in Gothic style; the walls are already up, and the roof partly on.

Portions of the Holy Scriptures and Christian tracts, in Chinese, have to some extent been distributed; and the alms collected at the monthly celebration of the Lord's Supper, have been regularly dispensed to a few poor and afflicted people, principally aged women. This opportunity has been improved, as a fitting occasion, to proclaim to them the gospel of Jesus.

In all these duties the missionaries have not been without evidence of a spirit of inquiry regarding the real doctrines, and some have sought for baptism. Six have been admitted to this ordinance; one of these a maid servant to Miss Jones, and the others, with one exception, pupils in the school. One of these has deceased; during his sickness, and at the hour of his death, he afforded most pleasing testimony of genuine faith in the Savior.

The mission from the *Seventh Day Baptist Church* in the United States, was commenced in the summer of 1847, by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter and the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wardner. They occupy a native house within the walls of the city, situated among family residences, near the little south gate, contiguous to the Chinese

hospital, called "The House of United Benevolence." The mission premises are sufficiently spacious to accommodate two families, besides a large room which has been fitted up as a chapel, and opened for public worship since the first Sabbath in this year. The missionaries have distributed some tracts; and as occasions offered, have extended their acquaintance with the people around them. Among those who have come to their house, and have attended upon their instruction, a few have manifested such interest as to excite the hope that they have not heard the word in vain.

The mission from the *Southern Baptist Convention* in the United States, was commenced in Shánghái, September, 1847, on the arrival here of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Yates and the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tobey. These were soon joined by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Shuck, who had been detained in Hongkong; and subsequently by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Percy. Two native Christians from the province of Canton, are in connection with the mission, acting as assistants both in preaching and in teaching.

In May 1848, a small chapel was opened, in a room contiguous to their residence, on the consular grounds at Yáng-king Páng. This was kept open for six months, and good attendance secured. In the following September, a large chapel was fitted up near the great temple in the city, sufficiently spacious to accommodate four or five hundred auditors. Public services are held there eleven times a week, and large congregations assembled to listen to the preaching of the Gospel. A small chapel has also been opened by one of the missionaries, at his residence, situated on the street leading from the North gate.

Excursions for the purpose of preaching and the distribution of tracts have occasionally been made to neighboring villages and cities. To facilitate traveling on these excursions, the missionaries have provided themselves with a convenient boat.

In a town situated about twelve miles southeast from Shánghái, the mission has hired a house, which serves the double purpose of a chapel and a school-room. Three public services are held there each Sabbath, conducted either by the missionaries or their assistants. The day-school at the same place, numbers seventeen pupils, who are under the care of a native master, and all read Christian books. At present this school is supported entirely by avails of needlework, &c., done by the ladies of the mission.

Seventy-two thousand tracts have been distributed, most of them original ones prepared by the missionaries. The members of the mission are organized into a Church, and have their pastor; the

sacrament of the Lord's Supper is celebrated the first Sabbath on each alternate month. Among those who have listened to their preaching, some have come to inquire more particularly regarding the Christian religion; but on being more fully taught, and made better able to understand the high requisitions of the gospel, many of these inquirers have turned back. Still a few persevere in their search after truth. Three have applied for baptism, and are now under examination with reference to their fitness for that ordinance.

Two sites have been purchased by the mission, one just beyond the North gate, situated in the open country, a few rods westward from the main street; the other in the city, situated near the *Ching-kuáng miáu*, on the main street running eastward from that temple. On the former site, which is designed for two dwelling-houses, one has already been erected, fifty-three feet by thirty-five, built of brick, two stories high, with verandahs on two sides. This building, convenient out-houses, a fence, &c., have been erected for twenty-one hundred dollars. On the other site in the city, a chapel is being erected; its dimensions are seventy-one feet by forty-seven; it is to have galleries on three sides, a baptistry beneath, and a tower seventeen feet square, rising seventy-one feet from the base, and to be furnished with a bell and clock.

The mission from the *Methodist Episcopal Church* in the Southern States, was commenced here in the autumn of 1848, by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, who have since been joined by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins. The attention of these missionaries hitherto has been wholly occupied with the study of the language.

I have now, my dear Sir, given your readers a sketch of the six Protestant missions in this city, collectively numbering nineteen gentlemen and as many ladies. Different as may have been the circumstances in which they have been trained, and diversified as are their respective characters and pursuits, yet here they all have substantially one and the same object. Coming from benevolent institutions whose active and zealous members are to be found in almost every part of Christendom, these eight-and-thirty individuals have enlisted in their behalf the sympathies of great multitudes—multitudes who have given to these their agents assurances of countenance and support even unto death. And what is infinitely more, these missionaries have the sure promises of an omniscient and almighty Comforter. While however there is so much to encourage them on the one hand, on the other there is a responsibility, which both in kind and degree, can scarcely be surpassed. What a work there is here

to be done! What systems to be demolished! What reforms to be introduced, and what changes to be brought about! Christianity and all its benign influences are, we know, to be ere long enjoyed fully and freely by the people of this empire. The enterprise is begun. Let no man despise these incipient means, these seemingly inadequate means. Only let all those engaged therein, remembering whose servants they are, remain steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in good works, and striving constantly to obey the commands of Him whose pleasure it is, that all men should come to a knowledge and an acknowledgement of the truth, that so they may be saved.

This theme—the triumphs of the gospel of God, and the consideration of the ways and means by which this, the greatest and the noblest of all enterprises can be achieved in the empire of China, brings up before the mind many topics of intense interest and of deep concern. But upon this theme, and these considerations I must forbear to enter, and here close this letter, only begging my highly esteemed missionary friends to excuse my lack of ability adequately to set forth their respective parts in this good work.

Shánghái, July 27, 1849.

P. S. Since these remarks were written, the members of all these missions have been much afflicted with sickness, and one of them, Rev. B. Southwell, died in September, of fever. Rev. Mr. Milne was struck with paralysis, which it is feared will prevent him from doing much more labor. The Rev. P. D. Spalding, who left Shánghái in the *Coquette* for Hongkong on his way to the United States, has, we fear, been lost at sea in that vessel, she not having been heard from since the storm of the 14th of September. The Rev. Mr. Hobson and his lady, from the Church Missionary Society, have recently arrived to join Mr. McClatchie.

ART. III. *Topography of Kweichau; its extent, subdivisions, surface, inhabitants, productions, rivers, and mountains.*

THE province of Kweichau is one of the smallest, poorest, and least important for its resources, population and capabilities, among the eighteen provinces. It lies in the valley of the Yángtsh' kiáng, and is watered by the tributaries of that great river, most of which take their rise in the Nán-ling, a range of mountains which under various names extends from Yunnán to the eastern part of Fuhkien, and at-

tains its highest elevation in Kweichau. The name Kwei Chau 貴州 i. e. Honored Region, was given during the Ming dynasty, when it received its present limits; formerly this region was called Kien 黔, a name by which it is now often called. It is bounded N. by Sz'chuen, E. by Húnán, S. by Kwángsí, and W. by Yunnán; it lies between lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$ and $29^{\circ} 10' N.$, and long $7^{\circ} 10'$ to $12^{\circ} 40' W.$ of Peking, and is computed to have an area of 64,554 square miles, about the same size as Shántung and Honán; the length from east to west is 1900 *li*, and from north to south, 770 *li*. These dimensions make it a little larger than England, almost twice the size of Portugal, and about the same as Georgia or Virginia. Its population, according to the last census, was 5,288,219, or 82 persons to the square mile, the same proportion that existed in Massachusetts in 1840, but perhaps the aborigines are not all included in this enumeration.

Kweichau is rugged in the extreme, especially in the southern part, and a large proportion of its surface is uncultivable. The largest river is the Wú kiáng 烏江 or Black R., which runs across the province in a northeasterly direction, receiving many tributaries in its course, and empties into the Great river at Pei chau in Sz'chuen. The *Tsingshwui* 清水 or Clear-water R., flows easterly into Húnán, and the *Chihshwui* 赤水 or Red-water R., northerly into Sz'chuen, both their waters swelling the current of the Great river. On the south, the *Pehwán kiáng* 北盤江, the *Tú kiáng* 都江, the *Papwán ho* 巴盤河, and a few others, flow from the mountains into Kwángsí, and ultimately empty into the Sí kiáng or West River, and disembogue at Canton. By means of these and other streams, the productions of Kweichau can be carried both to Shánghái and Peking on the north, and through Kwángsí to Canton on the south.

Kweichau is divided into sixteen departments, viz. 12 *fú*, 1 *chau*, and 3 *ting*, comprising fifty-eight districts, the names and divisions of which are here given. Formerly it was divided into eleven *fú*, comprising thirty-eight districts.

I. 貴陽府 *Kweiyáng fú*; or the

Department of Kweiyáng, contains eight districts,
viz: 1 *ting*, 3 *chau* and 4 *hien*.

- | | | | |
|------|---------------------------|------|-------------------|
| 1 貴筑 | Kweichuh, | 3 開州 | <i>Kái chau</i> . |
| 2 長寨 | 廳 <i>Chángchái ting</i> , | 4 修文 | <i>Siúwan</i> , |

- 5 定番州 Tingfán *chau*, 7 貴定 Kweiting,
6 廣順州 Kwángshun *chau*, 8 龍里 Lunglí.

II. 思州府 *Sz'chau fú*; or the

Department of *Sz'chau*, comprises two hien districts.

- 1 玉屏 Yubping, 2 清溪 Tsingki.

III. 思南府 *Sz' nán fú*; or the

Department of *Sz'nán*, contains three hien districts.

- 1 安化 Ngánhwá, 3 婺川 Wúchuen.
2 印江 Yinkiang,

IV. 鎮遠府 *Chinyuen fú*; or the

Department of *Chinyuen*, contains six districts,

viz: 2 ting, 1 *chau*, and 3 hien.

- 1 鎮遠 Chinyuen, 4 台拱廳 Táikung *ting*.
2 天柱 Tienchú, 5 清江廳 Tsingkiáng *ting*.
3 施秉 Shíping, 6 黃平州 Hwángping *chau*.

V. 銅仁府 *Tungjin fú*; or the

Department of *Tungjin*, comprises the district of

銅仁 *Tungjin hien*.

VI. 黎平府 *Líping fú*; or the

Department of *Líping*, contains five districts,

viz: 2 ting and 3 hien.

- 1 開泰 Káitái, 4 古州廳 Kúchau *ting*.
2 永從 Yungtsung, 5 下江廳 Híakiáng *ting*.
3 錦屏 Kinping,

VII. 安順府 *Ngánshun fú*; or the

Department of *Ngánshun*, comprises seven districts,

viz: 2 ting, 2 *chau*, and 3 hien.

- 1 普定 Púting, 5 郎岱廳 Langtái *ting*.
2 清鎮 Tsingchin, 6 永寧州 Yungning *chau*.
3 安平 Ngánping, 7 鎮寧州 Chinning *chau*.
4 歸化廳 Kweihwa *ting*,

VIII. 興義府 *Hing-í fú*; or the
Department of Hing-í, contains four districts,
viz: 1 chau and 3 hien.

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|------|----------|-------|-----------------|
| 1 興義 | Hing-í, | 3 安南 | Ngánán, |
| 2 普安 | Púng-án, | 4 貞豐州 | Chingfung chau. |

IX. 都勻府 *Túyun fú*; or the
Department of Túyun, comprises eight districts,
viz: 3 ting, 2 chau, and 3 hien.

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|-------|----------------|-------|---------------|
| 1 都勻 | Túyun, | 5 八寨廳 | Páhchái ting. |
| 2 清平 | Tsingping, | 6 都江廳 | Túkiáng ting, |
| 3 荔波 | Lípo, | 7 獨山州 | Tuhshán chau. |
| 4 丹江廳 | Tánkiáng ting, | 8 麻哈州 | Máhoh chau. |

X. 石阡府 *Shihtsien fú*; or the
Department of Shihtsien, contains the single district of
龍泉 Lungtsiuen hien.

XI. 大定府 *Táting fú*; or the
Department of Táting, comprises five districts,
viz: 1 ting, 3 chau, and 1 hien.

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|-------|----------------|-------|------------------|
| 1 畢節 | Pihtsieh hien, | 4 水城廳 | Shwuiching ting. |
| 2 平遠州 | Pingyuen chau, | 5 威寧州 | Weining chau. |
| 3 黔西州 | Kiensí chau, | | |

XII. 遵義府 *Tsun-í fú*; or the
Department of Tsun-í, contains five districts,
viz: 1 chau and 4 hien.

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|------|-----------|
| 1 正安州 | Chingngán chau, | 4 桐梓 | Tungtsz', |
| 2 遵義 | Tsun-í, | 5 仁懷 | Jinhwái. |
| 3 綏陽 | Suiyáng, | | |

XIII. 平越州 *Pingyueh chau*; or the
Inferior department of Pingyueh, comprises
three hien districts.

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|------|-----------|------|---------|
| 1 甕安 | Ung-ngán, | 3 湄潭 | Meitán, |
| 2 餘慶 | Yüking, | | |

XIV. 松桃廳 *Sungtau ting*; or the
Inferior Department of Sungtau.

XV. 普安廳 *Pú-ngán ting*; or the
Inferior Department of Pú-ngán.

XVI. 仁懷廳 *Jinhwái ting*; or the
Inferior Department of Jinhwái.

Nine of the *ting* contained in this list are mere forts or towns, in which garrisons are maintained; no officers are mentioned in the Rel Book as stationed in them, and they probably exercise no jurisdiction over the surrounding country, which is inhabited by Miáutsz'. There are upwards of sixty *tú sz'* 土司, or independent districts, laid down in the large map of the Empire, which are governed by hereditary local officers; almost all these are inhabited by Miáutsz'. It was after the subjugation of those mountaineers in 1776, that the departments were arranged by the Chinese government; previous to this time, the settlers lived in constant danger, and the cost of the garrisons was a drain upon the imperial treasury without any return commensurate to the outlay.

I. *The department of Kwei-yáng* in which the provincial capital lies, is near the centre of the province; the town stands on a small branch of the Wú river, inaccessible to small boats, and in most respects is the least important of the eighteen provincial capitals. The department extends nearly across the province, and includes large districts occupied by the Miánts', over which the garrisoned town of Ch'ngchái in the south exercises a partial authority. The capital is estimated to be 7640 *li* from Peking by the road; it lies in lat. 26° 30' N., and long 106° 36' 10" E. of Greenwich.

II. *The department of Sz'chau* lies in the eastern borders of the province adjoining Hún'ín, having Tungjin on the north and Chin-yuen on the west and south. This department is mountainous; it produces red lead and cinnabar, the mines being worked by the people, who are described as rude and ignorant.

III. *The department of S'nán* comprises the northeastern part of the province, on both sides of the river Wú, having Tsun-i on its western borders; it is a comparatively level and fertile country, with some high mountains on its eastern side, in which are fastnesses to which the people retire when they are threatened with attacks from banditti.

IV. *The department of Chinyuen* is of a very irregular, semicircular shape, inclosing Sz'chau fú in its eastern circuit; its southeastern portion towards Hún-an, along the banks of the Clearwater R., is well cultivated, producing oranges, pomegranates and ornamental flowers. Near the shire town, is a celebrated mountain called Yuntái, or Cloudy Terrace Mt. It was built by the Mongols, in the 13th century; its markets are supplied with game from the neighboring forests, which attract the lovers of good eating to visit it.

V. *The department of Tungjin*, one of the smallest divisions of the province, lies north of Sz'chau fú on the confines of Hún-an, and south of Sungtáu. Its hills produce copper and gold in small quantities.

VI. *The department of Líping* occupies the southeastern part of the province, bordering on Hún-an and Kwángsí, and has been set off from Túyun fú. The unsubdued mountaineers inhabit most of this department, dwelling in the rugged defiles, where they have maintained their independence for ages, speaking their own language. This department produces a great abundance of China-root, and the *hoh* 葛 or hemp, from which grasscloth is woven. Near the chief town there is a natural rock bridge, called *Tien-sang kiau*, or the bridge made by Heaven, formed of an immense rock which spans a torrent, and connects two cliffs.

VII. *The department of Ngánshun* lies in the southwestern part of the province, west of Kweiyang and south of T'átung fú. Like all the south coasts of Kweichau, this department is mountainous, but the bottoms of the principal streams are fertile, and capable of supporting a dense population.

VIII. *The department of Hing-í* was set off from the southwest of Ngánshun; it borders on Yunnán and Kwángsí, and is one of the most rugged portions of the province, where a few mountaineers obtain a precarious livelihood—the price of their freedom from Chinese rule.

IX. *The department of Túyun* is one of the largest in the province, lying between Líping and Kweiyang along the southern border; many of its districts nominally include large portions of territory over which their magistrates have no real control, the Miáutsz' resisting every attempt to reduce them.

X. *The department of Shihts'ien* lies west of Tungjin, and south of Sz'chau, on both sides the river Wú. The inhabitants of the mountains are nominally under the Chinese sway, but retain their own manners and language. They use a different character from

the Chinese, and engrave their writings on thin slips of wood like the ancient Chinese, using neither paper nor ink. This department produces quicksilver in large quantities, and its contiguity to the river enables its inhabitants to transport their produce to market.

XI. *The department of Táting* lies in the western part of the province towards Yunnán, west of Kweiyáng, and north of Ngánshun, to which last it formerly belonged. It is mountainous, well watered, and thinly inhabited. This department was formerly called Weining f'í, and included all the next department and the small one of Jinhwái lying between them; the capital stands in a plain, near a lake, and the scenery around it is beautiful.

XII. *The department of Tsun-í* is the largest in the province, occupying nearly all the northern frontier. It is thinly inhabited, and mountainous. The Mi'utsz' in this part of Kweichau have long been under Chinese control, but they retain all their own customs.

It was in this region that the Mi'utsz' made a stand for their existence in 1776 against the armies of Kienlung under Akwei. After he had partially subdued them, and their chief Seng-ko-sang was reduced to extremity, the emperor sent P. d'Arocha from Peking to make a map of the country called Kinchuen 金川, and examine its resources. This missionary speaks of "the impracticable roads, the frightful precipices, the water-falls, morasses, and inaccessible rocks," which met his eye as he entered the mountains. He says further, as illustrating the nature of the country, that in passing, "they saw a fortalice on an elevated spot, which his guides related had been taken not long before by a happy chance, after the army had besieged it more than two months with all the resources and skill at its command. One morning the guard heard the noise of a person approaching very cautiously; perceiving that there was something making a noise, two or three of the most agile, by means of crampoons on their shoes clambered up there, and found a woman drawing water, whom they seized. On being asked who defended the fort for so long a time, she replied, 'it is I; I wanted some water, and came here before day, not thinking you would have discovered me.' She then conducted them into the fort by a secret footpath, where they found that she was really the only person in the fort, and had defended it by rolling down stones upon the soldiers when they attempted to climb up, and firing off the guns from time to time."

XIII. *The inferior department of Pingyuch* lies east of the capital Kweiyáng, reaching far across the river Wú, and comprising a great variety of soil and inhabitants within its borders. Among its produc-

tions and manufactures, are tea and oranges, and the hemp from which grasscloth is made. The shire town is one of the most important places in the province.

XIV. *The inferior department of Sungtau* was set off from Sz'ch'iu, and is a small region lying on the frontiers of Sz'chuen and Húnán; the country is mountainous and the people almost savage.

XV. *The inferior department of Pú-ngán* was set off from Hing-í, and lies in the extreme west of the province; it is a small and unimportant section, possessing few villages, and producing few manufactures.

XVI. *The inferior department of Jinhwái* lies between Tátung and Tsun-í, in the northwest. It contains few inhabitants, and its mountains are rugged and uncultivable.

The productions of Kweichau consist of metals and minerals, among which crystal, cinnabar, quicksilver, copper, lead, gold, and iron, are enumerated; tea, wax, grasscloth, cabinet woods of various kinds, cloths, felt carpets, leathern bags, varnish, cassia, and provisions, are also exported. The inhabitants generally are rude, and the number of scholars who have attained the highest degrees shows that the people of Kweichau are far behind their countrymen in the eastern provinces in literary pursuits; only forty *kūjin* can graduate at the triennial examinations. The citizens of Canton remember with dread the troops drafted from that province in 1841 for the defence of their city, and relate horrid stories of their savage acts and disposition; they speak of their unintelligible jargon, their great stature and brawn, and their cowardice in battle, with mixed emotions of fear and ridicule. These troops were, in fact, held in far greater dread by them than the foreigners.

ART. IV. *Assassination of H. E. João M. F. do Amaral, governor of Macao and its dependencies, with the papers and correspondence relating thereto.*

THE assassination of H. E. João Maria Ferreira do Amaral, the governor of Macao, on the 22d of August last, has been already noticed on page 448; but although two months have elapsed, the horror and regret excited in the breasts of all foreigners in China at this atrocious act, are but little abated. Gov. Amaral was not less respected and esteemed by foreigners than by those over whom he ruled; and if his

enterprising vigor in reviving the trade, and his spirited efforts to improve the colony of Macao, and render its natural advantages more available to its inhabitants, had been tempered with more consideration for the Chinese authorities and people, who had so long been connected with the settlement, we might not now have to regret his unhappy fate. In this article, we shall simply bring together in a continuous narrative, some of the documents which have appeared in relation to the matter from the Portuguese and Chinese authorities, depending for most of our statements and extracts upon the Hongkong papers.

In correction of, and addition to, the particulars already given of the murder, it appears from the deposition of Lieut. Leite, that the first attack was made by a young Chinese, who slapped the governor in the face with a leafy branch tied to a bamboo, and as H. E. tried to turn his horse upon the fellow, the six men behind him rushed up, and caused the animal to shy off the road; the assassins followed up, and began hacking at the governor's arm and leg, and soon dragged him to the ground and dispatched him. His aid was himself cut down, his pony escaping; he received two cuts on his head; he saw the governor fall from his horse as he himself came to the ground, but heard no cry. The dreadful deed accomplished, the men quietly escaped with the bloody evidences of their murder through the Barrier gate. It is said that they remained in a temple near the gate part of the night, and went through some religious ceremonies before their idols; the evidence of this report is a bloody jacket found there. Several gentlemen were riding near the place at the time, but the testimony of only one refers to any Chinese who were seen going to the Barrier; but the Chinese corporal at the gate says he saw seven armed men running through it, and gave chase to them.

The government of the colony now devolved on a Council consisting of the heads of all the departments; these gentlemen accordingly met, and immediately issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, in which they required them to abstain from doing anything to disturb the public tranquillity, and closed by saying that they were taking measures to detect the criminals; adding, "The authorities will not fail in their duty, and if you faithfully perform yours, we shall certainly surmount any difficulties that may arise. Macao will remain Portuguese, and the Council of government is firmly resolved to maintain at all costs in its integrity that freedom and independence which have just been sealed with the blood of its illustrious regenerator." The representatives of foreign powers residing in Macao were requested to meet

with the Council, which they did; a protest was drawn up for transmission to Su, and copies of it sent to governor Bouham and to the ministers of France, United States and Spain, and commodore Geisinger, with an official note to each, stating the sad event. The protest to the governor-general is couched in rather strong terms, and charges the Chinese authorities with even more than a misprision of the deed, though it would be difficult to say what cognizance Su himself had of the placards and notices here said to be issued at Canton in reference to it, though he may have known the ill will entertained towards Gov. Amaral in the neighborhood of Macao.

(No. 1.) *Protest to Su, the Imperial Commissioner.*

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST EXCELLENT SIR,—The Council of Government having assumed, by virtue of the law, the government of the province, in consequence of the death of the most excellent Governor, the Councillor Joaõ Maria Ferreira do Amaral, which occurred yesterday at six o'clock in the evening,—it is their painful duty to bring under your Excellency's notice the circumstances attending this atrocious assassination committed by Chinese. The most excellent Governor was returning from his usual ride, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, when about midway across the isthmus he was attacked by a number of Chinese in disguise, who threw him off his horse, and severed his head and hand, which they carried away, leaving the body on the ground, pierced with innumerable stabs, and his aid-de-camp wounded.

This outrage is in its nature so atrocious, and attended with circumstances so extraordinary, that it can not be considered as the work of mere assassins, but on the contrary it bears all the characteristics of an act premeditated and previously planned, as is evident; for your Excellency must be aware of the placards and notices which were some time ago published in Canton, and which, if they did not originate with the Chinese authorities themselves, there are at least good grounds for believing they had their support and sanction; and therefore this Council protest to your Excellency against the insult and assassination committed by Chinese subjects on the person of the representative of Her Most Faithful Majesty, as an outrage hitherto unheard of, which requires redress equal to the crime; and pending the commands of Her Most Faithful Majesty on this subject, the Council require and demand from your Excellency the immediate capture of the criminals, and the delivery of the head and hand of the assassinated governor, to be buried with his body, according to the wish of the people of Macao; and in case of refusal or non-compliance, this Council will not answer for the consequences.

In the meantime, the Council warn your Excellency, that the demand which they now make for the purpose of giving honorable burial to the body of the first authority and representative of Her Most Faithful Majesty in Macao, does not prejudice in any way the right of Her Most Faithful Majesty thus insulted, for which right the Council again protest to your Excellency: such an act of treachery and barbarity, violating the law of nations, and the sovereignty of Her Most Faithful Majesty, can never be passed over by this Council.

The Council finally warn your Excellency that they are about to bring this lamentable event to the notice of the ministers of Spain, France, and the United

States of America, as well as to that of the governor of Hongkong, allies of Her Most Faithful Majesty, and to each of whom a copy of this Protest will be transmitted.—Macao, 23d August, 1849.—*China Mail*.

His answer repels the insinuation in reference to the implication of the Chinese authorities, and as might have been expected gave no satisfaction to the Council, while his impudent hint that the deed had been committed by his own countrymen added fuel to the irritation already existing.

(No. 2.) *Reply of Sü to the Council.*

Sen, viceroi of Canton, &c., in reply to the dispatch of the government Council of Macao dated the 5th of the present moon (22d August). I am to state that I learned with great surprise the misfortune that has befallen the noble Governor. I had also a report of this event from the Hiangshan stations, and the mandarin of Macao, inclosing a copy of the proclamation by the Council of Government. In this I see it stated that the aggressors could not be the peaceful people or tradesmen of Macao. Then the act was not committed by natives of the place, but by those from without. This being the case, how can the perpetrators be so speedily discovered?

As the noble Governor was of a very cruel temper, who knows but that some of his own nation who entertained aversion towards him, may have bribed people to do him this evil in order to satisfy their animosity? You say that at Canton, placards and proclamations have been posted up, and that Chinese authorities must have known the fact. Does it then follow that the assassination was the work of the Chinese authorities? Furthermore, it is necessary to seize the assassins, in order to know where the head and hand are. Without this, how can I deliver them to you? What is stated in your dispatch is therefore altogether unreasonable.

The law relating to murder is clear. It is necessary that researches should be made alike on both sides, in order to arrive at a true knowledge of the facts, and thus allow of judgment and sentence being passed and carried out. The life of man is the gift of Heaven; therefore we should not thoughtlessly judge this one or the other. This all I have to answer.

To the Council of Government of Macao.—Taukwang, 29th year, 7th moon, 10th day. (27th August, 1849.) True Translation, JOAÕ RODRIGUES GONSALVES.

The foreign officials replied to the Council in appropriate terms: that of the governor of Hongkong only is inserted; H. B. M. SS. Amazon and Medea remained in the Roads about a week.

(No. 3.) *Reply from the Governor of Hongkong.*

Victoria, Hongkong, 24th August, 1849.

Excellent Sirs,—It is with extreme pain that I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of yesterday's date, with its inclosure, which has just reached me, relative to the distressing subject of the death of your late excellent Governor. Early yesterday, the sad tidings of the melancholy event reached me, and Captain Troubridge of Her Majesty's ship *Amazon*, the senior naval officer at this station, having volunteered his services to proceed immediately to Macao, left this harbor about mid-day, together with Her Majesty's steamer *Medea*. These vessels no doubt arrived last night, and I am in hopes that their presence will prove sufficient to insure the tranquillity of Macao, and to suppress the excitement that must naturally be expected in a settlement the governor of which has been deprived of his life in so atrocious and brutal a manner. Captain Troubridge will remain at Macao for the present, and I trust the arrival of Her Majesty's vessels at this juncture will be sufficient to show the Chinese authorities that the British government fully sympathizes with that of Her Most Faithful Majesty on this distressing occasion, and that the Chinese will, if evilly disposed, be induced,

in consequence, to refrain from any further acts of aggression. I yesterday addressed a letter to the high Commissioner on the subject of this atrocious murder, and informed him that I conceived it to be one in which all the representatives of the foreign powers in China were directly concerned, and that I fully expected he would cause the perpetrators of the bloody deed to be at once apprehended, should they have taken refuge within the dominions of the Emperor of China. Condoling with you, as I do in all sincerity, on this distressing occasion, I have the honor to remain, Excellent Sirs, your most obedient servant.

S. G. BONHAM.

Council in charge of the Government of Macao.—The Right Reverend D. Jeronimo Pereira de Matta, *Bishop of Mico*; His Honor Joaquim Antonio de Moraes Carneiro; Major Ludgero Joaquim de Faria Neves; Miguel Pereira Simões, Esq.; José Bernardo Goularte, Esq.; Manoel Pereira, Esq.

The excitement among the troops at Macao, in consequence of the murder of their chief, was very great. A note was sent the same evening to the corporal in command of the post at the Barrier, demanding the delivery of the head and hand within 24 hours, and one to the *tsotáng* or deputy magistrate residing in Macao to the same purpose. A proclamation was also issued to the Chinese inhabitants of Macao requiring them to remain quiet. The head and hand not being given up, the Council ordered troops to occupy the Barrier on the 24th, which was done with 24 men. The fort on the hill beyond thereupon opened its fire, and a force of 120 men marched to take it, which was done without loss to the assailants; lieut. Mesquita was the first who entered it, and his countrymen have rewarded his gallantry by a present of a sword. The bravery of this movement was greatly sullied by the Portuguese troops carrying back with them on a pole, the head and hand of a Chinese soldier killed in defending the fort and parading it through the streets. The loss of the Chinese was not ascertained, but their force was completely dispersed, and since that time they have made no attempt on Macao; a body of 2000 or more was shortly afterwards sent to be ready against any from the Portuguese upon Tsienshán. There seems to have been from the first no intention of making any aggressive measures, and the capture of the fort doubtless convinced the Chinese rulers that peace was their best policy. The *tsotáng* sent in a communication on the 26th to know why the Barrier had been taken, and another the next day demanding the release of the three prisoners captured at the Barrier, adding that he had done all he could to discover the murderers. To these notes the procurador replied, recapitulating the circumstances which had led to the occupation of the Barrier and capture of the fort. There is a bitter spirit running through this and some of the other papers issued by the procurador, which rather serv-

ed to defeat the end in view of recovering the head and hand, and bringing the murderers to punishment; for little evidence was then or has since been brought forward to show that the Chinese authorities sanctioned the foul deed. The *tsotang* having received the official intimation that the governor had been assassinated, replied on the 24th, stating what he had done in consequence; his communication and the rejoinder of the procurador are here given.

(No. 4.) *Reply from the Tsotang of Macao.*

The *tso-táng*, Wang, &c., &c., makes known to the Procurador in answer to his repeated demands for the delivery of the head and hand of the noble Governor who was assassinated near the Barrier, that on the very evening I received the news, I dispatched runners throughout all places to examine and apprehend the murderers, and to bring back the head and hand; and lastly, I myself went personally throughout all these villages to make inquiries but up to the present time no trace whatever has been found. Large rewards have already been offered to whosoever may bring forward the assassins and the head; and now lately the magistrate of Hiángshán and the vice-admiral also went at my request with their people in search of the assassins, and to seek after the head and hand. As soon therefore as they are discovered and the assassins apprehended, they (*the head and hand*) will be delivered, of which the Procurador will receive notice.

This is all I have to state to the Procurador.—Táukwáng, 2nd year, 4th moon, 7th day (24th August, 1849).—*China Mail.*

True Translation, JOÃO RODRIGUES GONSALVES.

(No. 5.) *Reply of the Procurador to the Tsotang.*

Reply of the Procurador.—In answer to your letter, I am to state, that the reasons given by you are worthless, and the Government has read them with indignation. Up to this time our demand has not been complied with. The Government seeing this delay on the part of the Chinese authorities, and knowing from the deposition of the aid-de-camp who accompanied His Excellency, and who was badly wounded, that the murderers passed through the Barrier gate, adopted the measure of summoning the men at the post to give the necessary evidence. At first three individuals were found—corporal Tan Wang, sergeant Chau Kumyung, and private Si Sz-fang. Tan Wang, having been interrogated, stated that on that very occasion seven or eight armed Chinese passed with all haste through the Barrier, and that having gone with his men in pursuit, he was unable to seize them. These inquiries being continued, and the others then being sought for, the post was found deserted by the Chinese. The government then ordered a small force to garrison this post for its defence. An officer first went to examine it, and on his return two muskets were discharged at him from the troops, and afterwards when our men entered, the fort of Passalho opened a fire on them, which was kept up until 4 in the afternoon. Our soldiers being much exasperated, advanced under this fire towards the fort, where a body of more than 2000 Chinese were posted, as well as on the hills and hillocks adjoining, who, after firing on our men, abandoned the fort and ran away. Our troops

then returned with intelligence that the head had been in the Barrier until 11 at night, and after making libations to the gods it was taken to the shore at Ka-tae, where a boat was waiting to carry it to Canton. We have also heard that the head was taken to Caza Branca. We are therefore fully persuaded that an act so barbarously committed near a military station through which the perpetrators could never have passed without the knowledge of the sentinel, must have been sanctioned by the authorities, and furthermore a Chinese (*cabaia*) upper dress was found in the guard-house all bloody. Now if the Portuguese have received this intelligence, be it true or false, how much more might the Chinese have learned, had they made the necessary inquiries? The Government has several times protested that it would not be answerable for the consequences. The Portuguese are much exasperated. It does not suffice that the tsotang should say he is making inquiries—it is necessary that the head should be given up immediately. This is all I have to reply.—Macao, 27th August, 1849.

MANOEL PEREIRA, *Procurador*.

The tsotáng is an officer appointed by the district magistrate of Hiángshán to reside at Macao as his deputy, and his duties extend to every department relating to the control of the Chinese living in the settlement. One of the last things the lamented Amaral spoke of was the forcible suspension of this officer from his duties in Macao until Gov. Sü should acknowledge H. M. F. Majesty's consul in Canton; and they had already been considerably abridged by his proceedings in relation to the tenure and lease of land by Chinese. It is not strange, therefore, if the tsotáng should have remembered these things. His reply to the preceding, and the rejoinder of the procurador, are here given.

(No. 6.) *The deputy-magistrate Wáng to the Procurador.*

I, the tsotáng Wáng, &c., &c., make known to the Procurador, in answer to his dispatch peremptorily demanding the head and hand of the noble Governor, that I have not ceased instituting the strictest inquiries in order to obtain them, and I myself have gone personally through all the surrounding places, promising rewards to those who would deliver up or make known the aggressors; and in this service I have been assisted by the magistrate of Hiángshin, and the vice-admiral. I now see from what is stated in your dispatch, that the aggressors must be already far from here; and therefore investigations should be carried on with increased diligence to apprehend them. If, as you say you have heard it reported, the head was in Caza Branca, the magistrate of this (that?) city has not yet come to take charge of his office, and it can not yet be known; and the news being so spread abroad, and the inquiries continuing with so much vigor, the aggressors will never allow themselves to fall into the snare. From what has been stated, and from what I have already written to you, I request that you will ask the Government Council to deliver up the fort of Passalhaõ, the watch-house at the Barrier, and the three soldiers belonging to the said post. This I write to you that you may communicate to the Council of Government, in order that they may be certain that investigations are going on,

and great rewards offered, and that this fact be made public for the information of all [the Portuguese]. I hope there will, under these circumstances, be between us mutual peace, in order that the aggressors may not day by day remove further from this neighborhood. To carry on inquiries it is necessary that everything should be quiet; and as soon as they are discovered, you will be immediately informed, and they will be delivered to you.

As to the statement that those in the fort commenced the fire, this is not true, but as the Portuguese were firing, the men in the fort could not but defend themselves. With regard to what is said that two musket shots were fired from the wall, it is impossible to ascertain who fired them. I hope that you will at length investigate this case better; but it is not necessary that there should be strong discussion about it, and I only hope that there will be mutual quiet among us, that we may continue our search.

Taukwáng, 29th year, 7th moon, 11th day (28th August, 1849).

True Translation, JOAÕ RODRIGUES GONSALVEZ.

(No. 7.) *Reply from the Procurador to the Tsoting.*

The last answer from you can not but be regarded with greater indignation by the Council of Government, before whom I laid your dispatch, as it seems thereby that, far from complying with the repeated demands made by the Portuguese Government with great urgency, in a case of such a grave nature, and of so great consequence at the present,—you are trying to invent frivolous pretexts, and deny clear facts, witnessed not only by the Portuguese, and natives of other countries and their representatives, but also by every one present at Macao, in order to avoid complying with what prompt justice demands. In my last dispatch I replied to you on the subject of the fort, and the Barrier, from whence the Chinese soldiers fired with muskets. I have already observed to you that it is useless to state that rewards have been offered, &c.; it is necessary that the head should be delivered without delay. Finally, I repeat what I have several times signified to you, that I protest against all consequences.

Macao, 23th August, 1849.

MANOEL PEREIRA.

While these communications were passing, the matter had been brought to the notice of the governor-general in a joint protest from the foreign ministers, at Macao, and also by Gov. Bonham. The strong language of just indignation in these papers no doubt surprised governor Sü, and whatever the truth was, his replies professed great solicitude that the assassins should be captured, and like a true Chinese he suggested the expediency of their coöperating in the matter. The Portuguese commenced erecting a small fortress on the hill at the southern end of the Isthmus, holding the Barrier until it was done; but subsequently the works were suspended, and the post vacated. The presence of the U. S. S. Plymouth and brig Dolphin, and of the French frigate Bayonnaise, with parties of their marines on shore, did much to calm the fears of the inhabitants, both Portuguese and Chinese, as to the probability of an attack from the force stationed near Tsienshán. The governor's body remained in the

palace unburied, rather to the dissatisfaction of the Chinese, whose superstitious fears were excited; they declared, that his specter was often seen riding up and down the Isthmus at dusk looking after his head, and nobody dared go home through the Barrier after nightfall. The Council sent an answer to the governor-general immediately on the reception of his reply of the 27th (No. 2), which left him no room to say afterwards that he had not been told the truth respecting the outrage.

(No. 8.) *Reply of the Council to Si's note of Aug. 27.*

The Council of Government of Macao in answer to your Excellency's dispatch of the 27th instant, replying to the one they had addressed to you on the 22d, have to inform your Excellency that the examinations and inquiries instituted by the Government with regard to the atrocious and cruel act committed on the evening of the 22d instant, clearly proved.—

1st, That this barbarous and brutal act was perpetrated by Chinese in full daylight, and in sight of and at a short distance from the Barrier-gate, which was garrisoned by Chinese soldiers, as is attested by eye-witnesses.

2d, That the murderers, after the commission of the crime, proceeded with the head and hand of the most excellent Governor towards the Barrier-gate, through which they passed unmolested, as is attested by the written deposition of the Chinese corporal belonging to the guard at that post; it appearing also that the assassins remained there for some time, and offered sacrifices and libations to the gods, as is proved by the circumstance, of a bloody *cabaia* (Chinese upper dress) which was found there, as well as from traces of fresh blood met with in several parts of the building.

3d, That the outrage was not the act of mere assassins and highway robbers, is evident from the head and hand of the illustrious deceased being carried away, which your Excellency, perhaps unintentionally, acknowledges in your dispatch; and since it is certain that the assassins fearlessly carried with them the proofs of their crime, is it not natural to conclude that they were assured of protection and safety when they committed it? This presumption is not only well-founded, but daily receives confirmation by the delay and negligence with which the Chinese authorities have acted in this affair, notwithstanding its being of so grave and serious a nature. And who that is aware of the activity and resources of the Chinese police, does not see that the little advance made by them in the present case is the consequence of some calculation, the motives of which it might not perhaps be very difficult to discern.

From what has been stated, your Excellency will perceive the utter groundlessness of the assertion that the whole statement made by this Council to your Excellency in their dispatch, of the 22d instant is unreasonable, and with what justice they might bring a similar charge against the dispatch they are now replying to, by which the objects of the authorities of the province presided over by your Excellency are clearly manifested. The Council again declare to your Excellency that such evasions and tergiversations are not only unworthy of and degrading to the character of a functionary of your Excellency's rank, who boasts of sentiments of justice and reason, but that they will never serve the end perhaps contemplated, of removing responsibility in the present case. The Council, therefore, whilst reiterating the protest they transmitted to your Excellency on the 22d instant, renew the demand which they made at the same time, for the apprehension of the criminals, and the restitution of the head and hand of the illustrious and ever-lamented Governor, laying to your Excellency's charge and responsibility all consequences which may ensue in case of this demand not being promptly and entirely complied with;—the right of Her Most Faithful Majesty, the Queen of Portugal insulted in the person of her representative, remaining intact.

Your Excellency's dispatch is couched in terms of such indifference to the deed that has been committed, and is so offensive to the character of the illustrious deceased, and to the credit of all good Portuguese people, that the Council can only regard it with astonishment and indignation; and whilst they repel the malignant insinuations which your Excellency has not been ashamed to make in an official paper under your Excellency's own hand, the Council again protest against this fresh insult and outrage committed against the memory of the illustrious representative of Her Most Faithful Majesty, the deceased Governor, and against the dignity and good name of the Portuguese nation, represented by the inhabitants of this city.

JERONIMO, Bishop, and others of the Council.

Macao, 31st August, 1719.

After the reply of Siu to the protests of the Council at Macao, Aug. 27th, and to the various foreign representatives soon after, there was a pause in the correspondence. The Portuguese made all the inquiries they could for the murderers, but unsuccessfully; the people in the vicinity of Macao sympathized too much with them, to render hearty assistance. Some traces were obtained, and the Council was doing all it could to follow up the clue, when on the 16th of September, a communication was received from Siu covering an inclosure, purporting to be a confession of the criminal; the same was sent to the foreign ministers.

(No. 9.) *Siu to the Macao Council.*

Siu, gov.-general of Kwángtung and Kwangsi, &c., in reply to the requisition of the noble Council [of Macao].

I have to state that the magistrate of Shunteh on the 26th of the 7th moon apprehended a criminal named Shin Chíliang,* who committed the murder on governor Amaral, and also discovered the head and hand which were concealed at Sâng-tien,† a village of Shun-teh, and conveyed them to Canton.

I personally examined the aforesaid criminal, and he confessed that he was the real murderer. On the 29th, the said Shin Chíliang was taken to the place of execution, bound and decapitated, and a deputed officer carried the head to be publicly exposed at the place where the crime was committed, as an example to others. I also send to be delivered to the noble Council the head and hand of Governor Amaral; and the noble Council ought immediately to restore to their post the three Chinese soldiers who are still in custody. Inclosed is a copy of the confession of the assassin Shin Chíliang.

Táukwang, 29th year, 7th moon, 30th day (16th September, 1849).—*C. Mail.*

The head and hand did not come with this dispatch, and the Council, after waiting more than a week, sent a well written reply to the gov.-general, in which they stated their reasons for doubting that the man who was executed was one of the murderers.

(No. 10.) *Reply of the Council to Siu, Viceroy of Canton.*

The Council of Government of the Province of Macao, Timor, and Solor, received on the 18th instant the dispatch which your Excellency addressed to them on the 16th, announcing that an assassin of the Most Excellent Governor, João Maria F. do Amaral had been apprehended by the magistrate of Shunteh, and that the head and hand of the illustrious deceased, which had been discovered at Sângtien, a village of the same place, was intrusted by your Excellency to a deputed officer to be delivered to this Council; also that your Excellency, having personally examined the criminal, a copy of whose confession, unauthenticated, was inclosed in the dispatch, had ordered him to be executed, and his head to be delivered to the same deputed officer, to be conveyed to Macao, and exposed at the place where the crime was committed, "as a warning to others."

* In Canton dialect, *Sham Chíliang*. † The Mulberry Plantation.

This Council had intended deferring their reply to your Excellency's dispatch until after the receipt of the head and hand of the illustrious Governor, but as they have not been delivered up to this date, which is exceedingly strange, after your Excellency had positively stated that they had been sent on the 16th, the Council has judged it proper not to delay their answer any longer, chiefly because it behoves them on this occasion to condemn the unheard-of manner in which your Excellency has thought fit to treat this affair, and to protest against the fresh insult which has been conveyed to the Portuguese Government in the aforesaid dispatch, as will be better perceived in the course of this reply.

In the first place it behoves this Council to insist in the most positive manner on the prompt delivery of the head and hand of the late Governor, the detention of which can never be justified after the official declaration made by your Excellency in your dispatch, in face of which the delay that has occurred must certainly be regarded as most extraordinary and inconsequent.

As to the treatment of the unfortunate man Shin Chliang, who, it is said, declared himself to be the real assassin, no one should lament it more than your Excellency; inasmuch as the proceedings not having been legal, but rather in opposition to the laws and customs observed in all civilized countries,—without excepting even the empire of China, where trials in similar cases are conducted on a very different principle, and which in this instance were evidently altogether disregarded,—the deviation that took place in the present case tends greatly to aggravate the position of the Chinese authorities in relation to it. On whatever side the proceedings adopted towards this unfortunate man are regarded, a precipitancy is conspicuous, which reveals an immoderate anxiety on the part of those who condemned him summarily to remove him from the scene where he occupied so important a position.

It is publicly notorious that the outrage of the 22d August was committed by seven Chinese: and even admitting that one man was capable of attacking two persons on horseback, it would have been impossible for one person, on that occasion at least, and in the short space of time which that atrocious act occupied, to consummate it so completely, and with so much barbarity as those who have seen the mutilated body of the ever lamented Governor can attest. It being therefore evident that Shin Chliang, if he really was one of the assassins, had accomplices, and the criminal having confessed his crime, it was the duty of the authorities, before ordering him to be executed, to discover and identify not only his accomplices, but those also who were cognizant of the crime; and the necessary inquiries and other formalities indispensable, as required by the law, should have been proceeded with, not only in order to arrive at an exact knowledge of the truth, and for the satisfaction of the party offended, but in the present case, even for the interest and dignity of the Chinese authorities, as this was the only method of removing from themselves the responsibility which still attaches to them. And finally, if the allusion made by your Excellency in a previous dispatch, and which is repeated in the confession of the criminal, viz,—as to the possibility of the assassins having been bribed Portuguese, was not calumnious, this was the occasion for your Excellency to justify it, and if the opportunity was not taken advantage of, it is not the fault of this Council, on whom it is incumbent to protest, as they do, against all these violations of

rights transgressed, and more especially that of Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, to whom entire and complete satisfaction is due.

To the paper which came inclosed in your Excellency's dispatch, and which your Excellency wishes us to regard as the confession of the criminal, this Council will merely here allude for the purpose of declaring to your Excellency, that besides not possessing any character of authenticity, it is deficient in all the proper forms necessary to establish its validity, notwithstanding your Excellency personally interrogated the criminal; and furthermore, between this paper and the first dispatch from your Excellency, such an identity of ideas, language, and even of style, is perceptible, as leads to the supposition, that either both those productions were from the same pen, or that advantage was taken to reiterate in the confession the insults and outrages of the dispatch: and under this supposition the Council repel them, renewing their former protest; and they demand from your Excellency the withdrawal of the order which is said to have been given for the exposure at Macao of the head of the executed man, under the assurance that the Portuguese government will never consent that such an exposure should be made in their territory.

In conclusion this Council would observe, that the proceedings taken by your Excellency, far from diminishing, aggravate your responsibility in the case of the assassination of the illustrious Governor of this province; and that instead of being a reparation for the laws and rights transgressed, or a satisfaction to outraged justice, they appear to set at naught all laws and rights, and to outrage justice still further, which can never be satisfied with similar subterfuges, as unworthy in themselves as they are derogatory to those who make use of them.

In the last place, this Council has to declare again to your Excellency, that reparation being due to Her Majesty for the offence committed against her, this Council reserve to their Sovereign, free and intact, the right of taking that satisfaction which may seem good to her in her wisdom, the Council confining themselves, as their strict duty compels them, to protest to your Excellency,—1st, against the unjustifiable detention of the head and hand of the illustrious Governor, which should be delivered without delay;—2d, for the apprehension of the principal and accomplices in his assassination, for which your Excellency is doubly responsible since the apprehension of the above-mentioned Shin Chiliang, which must have enabled the competent authorities to discover them;—and 3d, against the intended exposure of the head of that unfortunate man at Macao; holding your Excellency answerable for the consequences which may result in default of compliance.

Macao, 25th Sep., 1849. JERONIMO, *Bishop of Macao, and others.*

In his rejoinder to the Council, Sü endeavors to show that all the customary legal proceedings had been attended to and he had the stipulations of the Treaties on his side in respect to the right of the Chinese to try criminals of their own nation, though in the case of the persons executed for the murders at Hwángchuh-kí, foreigners were present.

(No. 11) *Sü's Reply to the Council's Letter of 25th September.*

Sü, gov.-gen. of Kwángtung and Kwángsí, &c. &c. I acknowledge the receipt of the dispatch from the noble Council, and in reply to that part of it which

says that on the trial and sentence of Shin Chlíang, who had been apprehended, the proper formalities were not observed, &c., I have now to state to you, that after the magistrate of Shunteh, who apprehended the criminal, had interrogated him and taken down the depositions, the criminal was conveyed to the tribunal of the town, from thence to that of the city, afterwards to that of the ngán-cháh¹ sz' (criminal judge), and finally to that of the lieutenant-governor. I in conjunction with the lieut.-governor tried and sentenced him. This was witnessed and heard by all—how can it then be said that the proper formalities were not observed? Chinese criminals are tried by the Chinese laws, and foreigners by those of their own country. This is laid down in the treaty equally for all nations,—how is it then that the Portuguese not acting in conformity with the Treaty, wish the criminal to be sent to Macao? The head of Shin Chlíang was ordered to be exposed to the public at Macao,* because the criminal in reality was carrying on business there, and was known to many; and therefore by this proceeding it is shown that he was the real assassin, as appears from the trial, respect is instilled, and all doubts are removed: this is the strict rule in China. With regard to the other criminals, orders have been given to the officers of the towns and cities, that they conjointly proceed with rigor to their apprehension. But as long as the criminals are at large, so many vain words are useless! After they have been apprehended, the manner in which they are tried and the case dealt with will be made known to you. This is not treating the matter with indifference. Now, where injury is done, it must have a principal originator, and one also to come forward against him. Here the real aggressor, who caused the evil to the noble Governor, has been already apprehended and executed by the Chinese government. But as to the three Chinese who are detained at Macao, and who have nothing to do with the present question, the noble Council has failed to answer. Let me know then to which side reason inclines? Shin Chlíang, recognized as the real criminal, was, in accordance with the true circumstances of his crime, strangled,—and yet it is said that the execution was proceeded with inconsiderately: where is conscience manifest here? Arguments are conducted according to reason, and that after the wishes of every one, unreasonably giving rise to disputes.—This is all I have to answer. Taukwang, 29th year, 8th-moon, 12th day (25th September, 1849).

* However, notwithstanding the express declaration of Sü (*No. 9.*), the head and hand were not delivered, though the Council drew up a programme on the 16th for their reception, which was again published on the 26th, the day after their reply (*No. 10.*) was sent to Canton, and when positive information had been received that they would be given up next morning. The proper arrangements were accordingly made, and a large party, consisting of the Council, and other officials, the foreign Ministers in Macao, commodore Geisinger, captain La Gravière, with several officers of the American and French ships of war, the military, and many of the citizens of the town, assembled by daybreak at the Barrier; after waiting there until past ten o'clock,

* There were many instances on record of the heads of Chinese criminals being exposed in Macao, but the protest of the Council will probably prevent the repetition.

a message was received from the *tsotáng* for the deputy, stating that the head and hand could not be surrendered until the three Chinese held as prisoners were set at liberty. This new condition was perhaps either made by the *tsotáng* himself, to raise a discussion that would divert the indignation of the gentry in T'sienshán and elsewhere from himself, at his attempt to thwart their will by giving up the trophies he held; or else he never obtained them from Canton, and made a stipulation he knew could not be complied with to screen his superiors. The provocation to the Council of Macao by this double-dealing, when the provincial officers knew that all the foreign powers in China sympathized with them, and the governor-general had already committed himself by informing their representatives of the discovery of the head and hand, and the execution of the murderer, is otherwise hard to be explained. The next day, an indignant remonstrance was dispatched to Canton by the Council.

(No. 12.) *The Council of Government of Macao, in reply to Sñ.*

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,—The deputed officer sent by your Excellency to make the delivery of the head and hand of the most excellent the late Governor, the councillor Amaral, declined yesterday to fulfill his mission, though, at his own request, the place and hour for that purpose had been fixed by this Government. After this he affirmed through the *tsotáng*, that he had orders from your Excellency not to make that delivery unless he first received the three Chinese who are detained until the necessary investigations into the barbarous assassination of the illustrious Governor are terminated: thus causing a great confusion in the arrangements which had been made, and grave inconvenience not only to the foreign Ministers and other residents here, but also to many persons who had been invited to attend that ceremony.

This Council do not yet know whether to believe that this conduct on the part of the deputed officer, as offensive as it is unjustifiable, could have been authorized by your Excellency, in the face of your dispatch of the 16th instant, and therefore they hasten to bring it to your Excellency's notice, in the hope that the just reparation for this unqualified insult will not be delayed; but should it be so, they must lay it also to your Excellency's charge, protesting from this moment against the proceeding, in order to leave to Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, before whom they have already laid this circumstance, the free right, at a fitting period, of demanding due satisfaction, besides making it known to the representatives of the foreign Powers in China.—Macao, 28th September, 1849.

JERONIMO, *Bishop of Macao, &c. &c.*

In his reply, Sñ takes the reason given by the deputy as his own, and refers the Council to his dispatch of Sept. 16th (*No. 8.*), wherein he stated that he had made the liberation of the prisoners a condition of the delivery of the head and hand.

(No. 13.) *Sñ's Reply to the Council's Letter of the 28th September.*

Sñ, Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsí &c., &c., in reply to the dis-

patch from the noble Council, dated the 12th day of the 8th moon (28th September), stating that the 11th of the moon and 5 o'clock in the morning had been fixed for the reception of the head and hand at the Barrier gate, they (the magistrates) subsequently wished that the three men should be previously surrendered, in order that they might afterwards deliver the head; and that this caused confusion, &c. I have now to state that the head and hand being objects of great regard to the Portuguese, as the aggressor is an object of aversion to them, it is for this that China took steps to enter into the case in detail, and still continues them, ordering that strict inquiry for the apprehension of the accomplices should be proceeded with; from which it may be said that humanity and much justice *have* been shown. Nevertheless the three Chinese detained at Macao, and who have nothing to do with this question, have not yet been given up. What is the reason of this? If it be said that in the dispatch of the 30th day of the 7th moon their delivery was not anticipated, it was clearly stated therein that the head and hand were to be delivered, and that the three soldiers who are at Macao should also be restored to their post. Why has no answer been given about this? I now ask by whom was the confusion caused? Assassination was committed, satisfaction also has been afforded,—which is to pay life for life. To wish for further satisfaction is altogether unreasonable.—This is all I have to answer.

Táukwáng, 29th year, 8th moon, 14th day (30th September, 1849).—*C. Mail.*

This paltry trickery was not only unworthy even of a Chinese functionary, but in this case it had no good effect,—on the contrary, it made the whole affair worse. Sü knew enough of foreigners to know that when the Council had concluded its investigations, these men would be released, and that their confinement was merely a detention for this purpose. The reply of the Council, however, places the matter in a different light from what Sü regarded it; and here the matter at present rests, the head and hand of the late governor being still in the hands of the Chinese.

(No. 14.) *The Council of Macao, in answer to Sü, respecting the remains.*

The Council have had under their consideration your Excellency's replies of the 28th and 30th September, to the dispatches of this Council of the 25th and 27th idem, from which it is clearly seen that your Excellency, feigning not to understand the solid and convincing reasons on which the just demands of this Council are grounded, is endeavoring to elude the principal question, avoiding an explicit and categorical answer. This Council most positively declare to your Excellency, that if you think of making the head and hand of the assassinated Governor an object of barter or exchange, to procure thereby the release of the three Chinese detained here (not imprisoned) for the purpose of carrying on inquiries, and who, when these are concluded, will be set at liberty—the Portuguese and all other civilized nations in the world look upon such an attempt as an iniquitous and nefarious traffic, which demonstrates at the least the complacency felt by your Excellency at the assassination of the Governor of Macao, the representative of Her Most Faithful Majesty! and therefore, as a fresh insult to her said Majesty, this Council protest against your Excellency

for the right appertaining to the family of the deceased; inasmuch as the head and hand belong to the body of the deceased, and that to his family, your Excellency, by detaining in order to traffic with them, commits a robbery, thus participating in the crime of the assassin, who after murdering Governor Amaral, robbed him of his head and hand. The laws of the Celestial Empire in cases of the murder of authorities point out a different course, which is not simply to pay life for life, and your Excellency, by invoking the authority of the same laws with which you did not comply, has only shown that you have violated them. Lastly, the answer of your Excellency as to the principal point of the present question does not satisfy this Council, and therefore they require of your Excellency, that you state most explicitly, whether you will deliver up the head and hand of the assassinated Governor as belonging to his body, or whether you really wish to negotiate with those precious remains? Your answer, affirmative or negative, the Council expect without delay.

With regard to the three Chinese detained here, who are not so unconnected with the present question as your Excellency pretends, as soon as the reasons for their detention cease to exist, and providing no crime be brought home to them, they will be, as has already been said, set at liberty, or, in the contrary case, delivered to their authorities to be tried and punished according to the law.—Macao, 3d October, 1849.

JERONIMO, *Bishop of Macao and others.*

The indignation among the inhabitants of Macao, and the disgust felt by others at this duplicity, was very great. The Council issued a proclamation the next day, in which all the particulars of the correspondence with the Chinese authorities were stated, and the inhabitants called upon to rest quietly until the action of the home government is known.

(No. 15.) *Proclamation of the Council of Macao.*

Inhabitants of Macao!--The bad faith of the Chinese has just been manifested to you in the proceedings of the mandarins yesterday towards this government. The viceroy of Canton communicated to the Council of government on the 16th instant, that an assassin of the most excellent the late governor having been apprehended at Shun-teh, and the head and hand discovered at Sang-tien, he had ordered the former to be executed, and was about to send the latter by a deputed officer to be delivered to this Council. To this communication from the Viceroy, the Council replied on the 25th, after having waited fruitlessly seven days for the arrival of the deputed officer. The deputy magistrate made a similar communication to the Council on the 20th, adding, however, that in testimony of good faith, it was proper that the surrender of the three Chinese who were taken from the Barrier-gate on the evening of the governor's assassination, and who are detained here for the necessary inquiries, should precede the delivery of the head and hand. The Council thereupon ordered that he should be informed that such a stipulation was not in accordance with the viceroy's communication to the Council, and that the delivery of the head and hand must take place without any clause or conditions whatever. The same officer having written two additional dispatches to the

procurador, one on the 25th reporting that the deputed officer was expected in the course of that day at *Caza Branca*, and another on the 26th that he had already arrived there, and requesting that an hour might be fixed for the delivery of the head and hand, of which he was the bearer; the procurador replied, appointing the Barrier-gate and 5 o'clock in the morning of yesterday (27th Sept.) as the place and time for their surrender; and the Council proceeded immediately to order the necessary arrangements, so that this occasion should be observed with the ceremonial and respect becoming the dignity and consideration due to the character of the illustrious deceased, as will be better perceived from the documents officially published.

The delivery therefore should have been made yesterday at 5 o'clock in the morning at the Barrier-gate, but the deputed officer did not appear there, and at 10 o'clock, whilst a dispatch was being written to the *tsotang*, expressing indignation at this proceeding, and protesting against such a want of consideration towards this government, and the public in general who had been invited to attend this ceremony, the procurador received another letter from the *tsotang*, stating, that in pursuance of orders from the viceroy of Canton, the deputed officer could not make the delivery of the head unless we first gave up the three Chinese detained by us. To this, in continuation of the same dispatch and protest, the procurador replied, that with regard to the before-mentioned restitution, the government could admit no conditions or proposals, and gave him until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday for the delivery to take place, and at 5 o'clock another letter was received from the officer, persisting in his first refusal. An answer was sent that this government would hold no further communication on the subject. In presence of these facts, the designs of the authorities, whose proceedings daily point them out more and more as the principals of the horrible outrage of the 22d August, which calls for vengeance, can not but be evident to you; it belongs however to Her Majesty the Queen alone to enforce it, and she only can do so completely,—it being merely the duty of this government to endeavor by all means to preserve intact her right, and to watch that it be not compromised by any excess, provocation, or other illegal act whatsoever on our part, and to provide at the same time with unceasing solicitude all the measures for the public safety that are at its disposal.

Inhabitants of Macao! your resentment and indignation are most just and laudable, but remember that the cause we defend is just; it is your duty then not to injure it by overstepping the bounds of order and prudent moderation which have hitherto distinguished you, and which are so necessary for the interest and general welfare of all. The government watches assiduously over your safety and interests, and if you support it with the loyalty which your ancestors have bequeathed to you, and which has acquired for your city the title of there being none more loyal, all difficulties will be overcome. The government is decided to proceed with firmness in the legal path it has hitherto followed; fulfill your duty to its full extent, endeavoring to maintain and increase the unity and good feeling which have ever animated you; and there can be no apprehension for your future well-being.

It is the province of our sovereign to take due satisfaction, and it is our

duty to await her commands, and to confide in her maternal solicitude for the safety and welfare of her subjects, remaining within the bounds of order as hitherto.—Macao, 28th September, 1849. JERONIMO, *Bishop of Macao, &c.*

There has been much speculation among the foreign community as to the motives which led to the assassination of Gov. Amaral. Many persons agree with the Portuguese Council that it was sanctioned, if not encouraged, by the Chinese authorities, not even excepting Sü himself. From what we have been able to learn of the popular feeling among the Chinese in and about Macao, we think that it was done to revenge the wrongs experienced by them from the lamented governor. These wrongs in their opinion were great, and likely to increase as long as he lived; they began with his accession to office, and had been increasing from the affair of the fast-boats, Oct. 8th, 1846, when blood was first spilled, up to the expulsion of the custom-house officers in March of this year. The measures of the gentry of Tsiensh n and others who owned property, or carried on business in Macao, in consequence of that act, threw out of employment, or impoverished thousands of poor people, who had few or no resources to fall back on. Goaded by poverty or hatred, they knew no other remedy for the wrongs they had suffered than to remove the cause; and it is the strength and prevalence of this feeling that has probably prevented or intimidated the provincial officers from arresting all the murderers. The outrage upon their feelings caused by cutting roads through and over the graves of their ancestors buried in the suburbs of Macao was also galling in the extreme, and its influence pervaded the whole community. Although the fast-boat men were in the wrong, and provoked their own destruction and that of their boats, the justice of revenging the death of their relatives was acknowledged by public opinion among their countrymen; while no amount of money, no length of time, could remove the feeling caused by digging up the graves. Every case of sickness, every unlucky speculation, every untoward accident, happening to themselves or to their relatives, would be ascribed to the malignancy of the spirits whose remains had been so unceremoniously removed. This feeling will be judged of little strength, if we measure it by our own ideas, though even in the West, it shocks the sentiments of many to cut a thoroughfare across a graveyard; but among the Chinese, to violate or dig up graves is regarded a deadly insult. The hatred among the Chinese on this account might be smothered for a time, but when it broke out, not all the power of their authorities could oppose it.

These previous causes of discontent were aggravated by the summary removal of the custom-house, which was first made known to the public by the following edict.

(No. 16.) *Proclamation relating to the Custom-house.*

Be it known, that Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal having decreed and ordained that the port of Macao be a free port; and the Portuguese custom-house having consequently been closed, it can not possibly be allowed that a foreign custom-house should continue open at this place, and that duties should there be any longer collected on all sorts of goods, provisions, materials, and other commodities, on most of which duties and other export charges had already been paid, either at the different places from whence they are exported, or at the out-stations during their transit: I have deemed it convenient, therefore, to declare and make it known, that eight days after this date, all goods, provisions, materials, and other commodities imported into Macao, from any of the ports of China, as well as those exported from this place to any of the said ports, shall be free and exempt from the payment of any duties whatever at Macao; and further, that from the same date forward, no receipt of duties by the hoppos shall be allowed or suffered to be made at this City.

And for general information I have ordered this present to be affixed at all the usual public places.

JOAÕ MARIA FERREIRA DO AMARAL.

Macao, 5th March, 1849.

Gov. Amaral sent a communication to Sii a few days after, announcing the same, and proposing that arrangements be entered into between the hoppo and the Portuguese Consul at Canton in relation to the shipment of goods to Macao. This measure must have surprised the governor-general, for it was equivalent to renouncing the authority of the Chinese government, and he would next look for the expulsion of the tsotáng, levying of land taxes upon the Chinese, and the refusal to pay the annual rental. This may indeed have been Gov. Amaral's ultimate intention, but having done so, he could not be surprised if Sii took some retaliatory or coercive measures.

(No. 17.) *Communication to Gov. Sii respecting the Custom-house.*

Most illustrious and most Excellent Sir,—It being incompatible with the regulations of a free port that a custom-house should continue at Macao, as I have already notified to your Excellency, I have determined that from the 12th instant all descriptions of goods and provisions should have free entry. As however Chinese subjects might render this measure a cause of abuse, and it is not Her Majesty's intention to protect a contraband trade, it behoves me to inform your Excellency that the Consul of Her Most Faithful Majesty was this day instructed to regulate, in concert with the grand hoppo, the mode of legalizing the cargoes which may be sent from Macao to Canton or *vice versa*, so that neither the imperial revenues may be defrauded, nor commerce suffer from vexatious impediments. God preserve your Excellency.

Macao, 8th March, 1849.

JOAÕ MARIA FERREIRA DO AMARAL.

Whether Sü answered this note does not appear, no reply having been published that we have seen. There is no strong reason to doubt, however, that, having learned the state of feeling in relation to the measure, he encouraged the removal of the large Chinese trading establishments to Whampoa. Many placards were issued (the usual way of publishing the *vox populi* in China) one of which is here given.

(No. 18.) *Declaration of the Parties to a prohibitory Agreement publicly entered into.*

Whereas in former times, we, the united population of Macao, seeing that, for the commercial dealings at that place, there were regulations of long standing, and very excellent rules established, did ever conform to the same, dwelling in peace and rejoicing in our avocations—such being the case for a succession of years without any variation. Of late the Portuguese barbarians, having forgotten the principles of justice, and acting in a manner opposed to them, as it suited their inclination, have confounded our ancient regulations; for which cause, we, the inhabitants, our hearts being as one, not desiring to trade at Macao, have petitioned our authorities [for permission] to select some other locality, that we may preserve our trade as it was. Having now deliberated, and having determined upon Whampoa as a place of exceeding convenience to both buyers and sellers, we have all resolved, with hearts united, no matter whether great dealers or small, to flock to that place; there to hire shops and warehouses, and when we shall have chosen an auspicious day, to commence business,—every one peacefully pursuing his ancient calling: a most perfect project.

But we, fearing that there may be amongst us one or two gain-seeking vagabonds, who will avail themselves ingeniously of the opportunity to lie hid in Macao, privily dealing with the barbarians; to the end that they may haul in to themselves the advantages of the trade, to the great offence of the laws, and to the detriment of this our general agreement; should such be discovered their merchandise shall be confiscated, and they shall be most heavily fined. If these crafty villains will not submit to the fine, the authorities shall be immediately petitioned to bring them to trial and punishment; there shall be assuredly no consideration shown them.

If there be within the city (?) persons unmiudful of the laws and covetous of gain, who secretly carry on dealings with them, undertaking the purchase of their goods; these, no matter what the amount, shall all be subjected to confiscation, and [the persons to] fine; and all who do not yield accordance to these resolutions, the authorities shall be petitioned to bring to trial and punishment.

After the issue of these prohibitions, for the information of the whole of ourselves and all foreigners, if there be any case of disobedience to them, when the facts shall have been substantiated, the person who comes forward to give the information shall be largely rewarded. We will assuredly not eat our words.

It is fitting that we should issue this prohibitory agreement, giving it every publicity; that all men, being informed of the principles of justice, may not oppose these public resolutions, and thereby become obnoxious to severe proceedings. 5th May, 1849.—*C. Mail.*

The custom-house in Macao had long been recognized by the Portuguese, and the revenue cutters belonging to it afforded protection to the trade, which the native traders felt could not be given by the Portuguese. In encouraging *their* removal to Whampoa, Sü took the most effectual mode of recompensing them, and avenging the slight put on his authority by Gov. Amaral; and the desolate streets and empty harbor show the extent of the removals. The effect of these measures permeated every part of the native community in Macao. The rich establishments could bear the expense, but their attachés and others more or less remotely connected with them, whom they obliged to go with them, were reduced to the utmost distress. Finding that many were leaving, Gov. Amaral issued another notice, which was as arbitrary and impolitic as anything the archives of Macao can show.

(No. 19.) *Proclamation relating to removals of Chinese.*

João Maria Ferreira do Amaral, &c., &c.—It is hereby made known to the Chinese inhabitants of Macao and its suburbs as far as the Barrier, who may possess landed property, that if they remove without a previous licence from the Procurador's office, their property will be immediately taken possession of by the Government as abandoned. And to the end that they may not plead ignorance, I give notice hereof by these presents, which will be posted in the customary places.

JOÃO MARIA FERREIRA DO AMARAL.

Macao, 24th April, 1849.

This did not prevent the most substantial traders from going, while it irritated the inhabitants and laudholders. They combined as is their wont, and by the hands of others or themselves executed their murderous designs, and washed away their injuries in the blood of their enemy. If such was the state of feeling among the prejudiced and ignorant Chinese in and about Macao, it is a matter of less surprise that Si finds himself unable to do as he perhaps would like, and feels he ought to do, in relation to the murder. In one of his notes to Gov. Bingham, he alludes to the affair of Capt. Keppel of June 8th, in taking Mr. Summers out of the jurisdiction of Gov. Amaral; and this untoward act probably emboldened the Chinese to more active measures.

The people of Canton during the summer have become well acquainted with the state of feeling around Macao, and the execution of Shin Chiliang, and the imprisonment of Kwoh, for the murder of Amaral has excited no small stir among them, too much probably to make it wise for Si to go any further. The following placard expresses the popular sentiment, and exhibits the power the governors in China are obliged to yield to; while it is one argument towards proving that Shin was really one of the assassins.

(No. 20.) *Placard respecting the execution of Shin Chiliang.*

When a man who has wiped away [*lit. hoed out*] a villain for the myriad people, falls, contrary to his desert, into the net of the laws, of all who see or hear of his fate, there is not one who will not shed streams of tears, drawing long sighs, with a stricken heart.

The foreigner at Macao had made might of his right, and had done evil; he had lusted after the women, he had demolished the Imperial custom-house; he had set fire to temples and burned images; he had encroached upon houses and land; had broken open graves and destroyed the remains of the dead; the measure of his crimes was full to excess; the gentry and the common people were all enraged at them; they were intolerable in the sight of the powers of Heaven and Earth; and the villages adjoining, having been moreover subjected to the imposition of an unjust tax, the gentry and elders of thirteen of them had made a joint representation of these things to the governor-general and the governor. Their Excellencies could see no good means of arresting the calamity, which increased like a fire burning every day more fiercely than before; they were without a plan for its restraint, until they gave ear to the proposal of Páu-tsiun, who secretly moved some patriots to bind themselves by an oath, shedding their blood before heaven, and ap-

pealing to it; and engaged to insure their perfect security throughout the whole [of their undertaking]. Now this was projected about the time of Tsing-ho, in the summer (May), but there was no opportunity of which they could avail themselves, until the Mo-fuh (middle of August,) when [one evening] about dark, Shin and Kwoh, and five others from Chanchau-fu, went deep into the tiger's den, with sharp weapons concealed about them: and they stabbed the commandant (head of soldiers), and took away his head and left hand; while his follower, who was riding with him, being also wounded, fled. They then hastened back to the villages, the young and old men of which rejoiced (*lit.* patted their stomachs). Who could have known that Pán-tsiun and Cháu, the son of an officer of rank, had with the faces of men the hearts of beasts; that they should have treacherously inveigled Kwoh to the city with promises of rank as his reward, that they should have written to Shin a letter which caused him to surrender himself to the magistrate of Shun-teh, to be by him delivered into the charge of the magistrate of Pwán-yü? Why was he subjected to examination before three Courts successively? His head was then exposed, his life being forfeited for the one he had taken. To pacify and console the minds of the barbarians, their Excellencies have wrongfully slain the innocent: but will the minds of men incline to submission? And though the gentry and scholars of the thirteen villages sit by looking on, because it is one of their own order who has played fast and loose, is it to be supposed that those of the clan of Shin, who have lived for generations in Fuhkien at Chángchau-fu, will be disposed to make no more of this matter? We fear that they will be hard to appease. The example of the late Governor-general Kiyng, who dealt leniently in the affair of Hwáng-chuh-kí, might have been followed. How should the barbarians of Macao have been the wiser [had another been caused to suffer instead of the real criminal]?

Men say of the Governor-general, that he has made himself terrible by the excellence of his counsels; but the truth is, that he fears the barbarians as he would a tiger, while our own people, on the other hand, he regards as flesh, which he shares [with those without], who dispute with him, who shall swallow the most. In their rage at him men are gnashing their teeth; their enmity is such that they can not abide under the same heaven with him.

Now the barbarians of Macao having an interchange of language and feelings with the English, we are between the horns of a dilemma; in process of time they will surely make advances into our fair borders, as the silkworm eats its way. Just as, when the disease was but on the surface, and our people were so fortunate as to hold the city against them; the patriotic clubs of Tsien-chan and Hwái-ting, a hundred villages and more, sent forth their patriot soldiers in large numbers, and beat the foreign marauders at the North wall, these were worthy of distinction among the mass. Troops, wearied by crossing many seas, [then] came on all sides, penetrated far [into the country]. In our army there was no officer capable of forming a plan for repelling them. In 7 provinces they brandished their weapons; they exhausted all the funds of the realm, and what credit did they gain after all? So often were the troops of Government defeated, leaving their coats of mail and flinging away their helmets. So they took six millions of money, and they set apart the five Ports and an island, and they begged for peace, that they might have trade. From ancient times until the present, never has the empire lost so much dignity. Well may the neighboring states despise us, and the barbarians of the North, South, East, and West laugh us to scorn, for we can not hide our shame.

These two men, withal, Shin and Kwoh, were the superiors of Chuen-chü, who in the time of the "Fighting Nations" (B. C. 250) slew the stranger, and we therefore especially record, herein, this hidden wrong that has been done to them: but the men of talent and discernment to whom this is addressed, when they shall have deeply probed this matter, must make it known in all parts to guide the darkness of those who come after them, to the end that none may in any wise surrender himself to government. The track of the foremost wheel can be seen. Beware! Beware!

We would add that Shin was a man who had all his days done what was right; when put forward by the people to cut off a villain, his ardor was as the

rainbow; he was worthy the name of a patriot. Alas! that he chanced not to find a more illustrious ruler, and that taken at a disadvantage, he should have been betrayed and slain! Truly is it lamentable!—*China Mail*.

In stating these particulars, let us not be understood as extenuating this foul murder, for we trust every one connected with it will be justly punished. We have endeavored to state the whole case as fairly as possible, and to show what causes combined to bring about the deplorable result. Like some others, the lamented governor set too lightly by the Chinese, and more regard for their prejudices and wishes might have operated in leading them to accord with his views, instead of thwarting them. Whether the settlement would be more prosperous by being completely independent of the Chinese, depends very much upon the energy and industry of its Portuguese inhabitants.

ART. V. *Notices regarding the plants yielding the fibre from which grasscloth is manufactured.* From the Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.

[In the April-No. of the Repository, pp. 299-216, we gave some notices of the culture of hemp, written by M. Rondot, and an account of the fabrics prepared by the Chinese from textile fibres. In addition to what is there stated, we now give some extracts from the Agricultural Journal published at Calcutta, upon the same subject, prepared by D. J. Macgowan, M. D. of Ningpo. In a prefatory note it is stated that the *Urtica tenacissima* of Roxburgh is found at Darjeeling, in Assam and Cachar, in the country of the Shans in the north of Burmah, in Ava and the Tenasserim provinces, and in the Malacca Straits; in all these places its fibre is prized for its durability, fineness and strength, the Shans using it for every kind of cordage. The experiment has been successfully tried in Leeds of manufacturing cloth from a mixture of sheep's wool and the fibre of which grasscloth is made, and it is thought by the editor of the Agricultural Journal that the fibres of the *Urtica tenacissima* will be found to answer just as well. Doct. Macgowan's remarks are contained in a letter to James Hume, *hon. sec.* to the Agricultural Society; this extract contains the largest portion of it.]

“*Description and History.*—Grasscloth is manufactured from the fibres of a plant, called by the Chinese *má*; it is a generic term, under which several varieties, if not species, are included, amongst these the *tung má*, *pí má*, *shing má*, *tien má*, and others, are used only as therapeutic agents. Cloth is manufactured from the *chú má*, *tá má*, *king má*, *luh má*, &c. There is also a species of grasscloth made from the *koh* 葛: all these have likewise a place in the pharmacopœia of China. In imitation of the native botanists from whose works this account has been mainly derived, I shall principally limit my remarks to a description of the *chú má*, which belongs to the natural order of *Urticæ*—it is a *Cannabis*, or hemp, but differing from *Cannabis sativa* sufficiently to warrant another designation. Perhaps until it becomes better known, it may be called *Cannabis sinensis*. It has an irregular cellular root, of a yellowish-white color, which

sends up annually ten, fifteen, or more stems, to the height of from 7 to ten feet. The stems are upright, slightly fluted, pilous, and herbaceous; its leaves are on long petioles, alternate, ovate, roundish, serrate, simple; the upper surface pilous and dark green, the lower of a silvery-gray. The flowers are described as minute, numerous, of a light green color, on a catkin-like receptacle or spike.* It is found at the base of hills and on dry soils, from Cochinchina to the Yellow river, and from Chusan to the farthest west that researches can for the present extend, and abounds chiefly in Kíángsú, Sz'chuen, Kíángnán, Chehkiáng, Fuhkien, and Canton provinces. Native writers do not include the latter province as its region. It is certainly remarkable, that there is no notice of the *má* in the work to which you refer (Fortune's Wanderings in China),† as it is cultivated extensively in many places visited by the author, and grows even on the walls of Ningpo. The plant is mentioned in the Chinese classics, and was undoubtedly cultivated and employed by them a thousand years prior to our era. It is mentioned in the *Shü King* as an article of tribute from the central part of China in the time of Yü, B. C. 2205: doubtless it came into use in far more remote antiquity.

“*Medical properties.*—The root is described by writers on materia medica as innoxious, sweet to the taste, of a cold nature, and possessed of cathartic properties. The root, seeds, and leaves are all officinal. A long list of diseases are enumerated in which the plant is efficacious, but these throw no other light on its properties than to suggest it is comparatively inert. It is partly because of its not possessing the narcotic properties of the *Cannabis sativa*, that a difference is presumed to exist between them. In this connection I may remark, that grasscloth is superior to linen for garments in hot climates; the latter being a rapid conductor of caloric is often unsafe, the former is not so good a conductor, and therefore more suitable. This may be owing either to the fact of the former being hot-pressed by which it is rendered compact and smooth, whilst the process to which the other is subjected for the same purpose, but partially affects it, or there are original differences in the fibres of European and Chinese linen.

“*Planting the seeds.*—This takes place in May. Great care is first taken in the selection of seeds, and in the preparation of the soil. The seed should be gathered on the appearance of frost, those produced from a recent root are the best. After being dried they are stowed away in a basket or jar mixed with sand or dry earth, others say moist earth. The jar is then covered with straw to protect the seeds from the cold, for if exposed to its influence they yield an imperfect plant. Before planting, the seeds are tested by immersion in water; those which float are to be rejected, those which sink to be planted. A loose dry soil is to be selected, if near a canal or rivulet it is preferable. The ground is to be well ploughed, and broken finely, manured,

* In a note at the end of this paper, Doct. Falconer states that the evidence all goes to show that this plant is the *Bæhmeria* (*Urtica*) *uirea* or *tenacissima*, and not a species of *Cannabis*. This agrees with M. Rondot; see page 210.

† A mistake; see page 64 of the Wanderings; also note on page 211 of this volume.

and divided into beds about eight yards long and one wide; the beds are to be raked, and afterwards made compact with a hoe. After this it is watered and left for a night: on the following day raking up and pressing down is repeated. The beds being smooth, two or three table-spoonfuls of seed are mixed with a bowl of earth, and sown broadcast over half a dozen beds, then they are swept with a broom to cover the seeds. In some places the seeds are first made to sprout, and then planted in drills, which are carefully filled up. Just before the blades appear, a framework is to be constructed over the beds, on which mats should be spread to protect them from the heat of June and July. The matting must be kept moist by day and removed at night, that the shoots may receive the dew of heaven. The beds are to be constantly weeded. When the plant is about two inches high, the framework and matting may be removed. When three inches high, it should be transplanted, having been well watered the night before; the blades should be taken up separately with a portion of earth and planted in a field far removed from mulberry trees, about four inches apart. It may form a border to the cerealia and vegetables, protecting them from the depredations of domestic animals, which all avoid the *má*. In dry weather, the field is to be watered every three or four days, until the second decade, when it may be watered every tenth day. In November and December, manure it with horse or buffalo dung, earth, straw, or any rubbish, a foot or more thick, to protect it from cold. In March, rake it away and expose the plant, watering it in dry weather, and using rubbish of any kind for manure. A caution is given never to use swine's dung, as it is saltish, and hurtful to the *má*. In the third or fourth year, some say in the second, the plant may be cut and used.

“*Planting the roots.*—The roots are to be cut into pieces of three or four fingers' length, and are to be planted in May, half a yard apart, and watered every three or four days. On the appearance of the blades use the hoe and water them; they will be mature for cutting in the second year. In the course of ten years, the roots become unfruitful; the shoots may then be cut off, and if enveloped in earth, and covered with matting, can be transplanted in places 30 or 40 inches distant. The ground should be first well prepared with manure, and freely manured afterwards: the manure being half water. Here, as before, the plants should be hoed from time to time. In many cases fresh earth, pulverized bricks, ashes, &c., are used for manure. Some years the husbandman has his crop injured by worms, he needs therefore to seek for and destroy them as they appear by picking them off.

“*Cutting the má.*—It yields three crops every year. The first cutting takes place in June. Care is to be taken not to cut the young shoots,—keep therefore an inch from the ground. In a month or two, the shoots are seven or eight feet high, when the second cutting takes place; do not cut the original stem. During the latter part of September, or in October, the last cutting is performed, from which the finest cloth is made, the first being inferior, coarse, and hard. After each cutting, the plant is to be covered with manure and watered; but not day by day unless it be cloudy. At Canton, the plant is pulled up by

the roots every year, from which it is evident that it differs widely from the *má* just described.

“*Peeling the má.*—On being cut, the leaves are carefully taken off with a bamboo knife, by women and children, generally on the spot. It is then taken to the house, and soaked in water for an hour, unless it is already wet by recent showers. In cold weather the water should be tepid. After this the plant is broken in the middle, by which the fibrous portion is loosened, and raised from the stalk; into the interstice thus made, the operator, generally a woman or a child, thrusts the finger nails, and separates the fibre from the centre to one extremity, and then to the other. The stripping process is very easy. It appears to be difficult to remove the fibres from the Canton *má*, as it is soaked in water for more than 48 hours before peeling, which is done by men. They first cut off the roots, and then separating the fibre from the stalk, strip it off by drawing it over a pin, fixed in a plank. In either process half of the fibre is taken off at one stroke. The next process is scraping the hemp, to facilitate which the fibre is first soaked in water. The knife is about two inches long; its back is inserted in a handle of twice the length. This rude implement is held in the left hand, its edge which is dull, is raised a line above the index finger. Strips of hemp are then drawn over the blade from within outwards, and being pressed upon by the thumb, the pilous portion of one surface, and the mucilaginous part of the other are thus taken off. The hemp then ‘rolls up like boiled sinew;’ after being wiped dry, it is exposed to the sun for a day, and then assorted, the whitest being selected for fine cloth.

“*Bleaching and dividing.*—A partial bleaching is effected on the fibres, before they undergo further division, sometimes by boiling; and at others by pounding on a plank with a mallet. These operations are in some places repeated. After being dried in the sun, an important operation then succeeds by women and children, to whom is intrusted the tedious process of splitting the fibres, which they do with their finger nails. Expert hands are able to carry this division very far. When this process has been preceded by hatching, the shreds are finer and softer. Threads are formed into balls, and subjected to frequent soakings and washings. The ashes of the mulberry leaf are recommended to be put in the water with the hemp (others use lime) for a whole night. Some simply expose it to dew and sun. In rainy and cloudy weather, it should be exposed to a current of air in the house: moisture darkens it. The threads are now ready for splicing, the work of women and children, the labors of the agriculturist being concluded when the threads are rolled into balls, after being sized or stiffened with congee. Before the thread is ready for the weaver, the balls are steamed over boiling water in a closed oven. They are then spread out to dry.”

Doct. Macgowan adds some notices of the other kinds of plants called *má* by the Chinese. The *king má* is about three feet high; its fibres are separated by water rotting; coarse cloth and sandals are made of them; the stalks are dipped in sulphur to make matches. The *shú má* is found wild, and its fibre is used to make twine. The *tá má*,

or *Hán má*, is used in making cloth and cordage; its fibre is used as a support to candle-wicks. The *luh má* furnishes hemp for coarse rice bags. The *tung má* and *pí má* are used for pigments, one serving for cakes, the other for paper. The *chí má* (*Sesamum indicum*) was brought from India, B. C. 156; it is cultivated for its oil. The *koh* (*Dolichos bulbosus*) is a creeper, having an immense purple root, white inside, and furnishing a flour like arrow-root; it grows twenty or more feet high; the leaves are trilobate, light green beneath; the fibre is loosened by boiling, then taken off by the nail, washed in running water, and beaten with mallets. It has been used to make cloth for many ages; the cloth is yellow and fine as grasscloth. The best brought to Ningpo is called *Hainán koh*; it is also manufactured in Kweichau to a great extent.

ART. VI. *Journal of Occurrences: Suppression of piracy by British vessels; death of Rev. John Lowder.*

THE following official papers taken from the China Mail give all the principal particulars relating to the various expeditions up and down the coast during the last two months by British men-of-war for the suppression of piracy.

From H. E. Samuel G. Bonham to Su, Imperial Commissioner

VICTORIA, HONGKONG 20th September, 1849.

I have already upon several occasions addressed Your Excellency regarding pirates; but as long as they remained at a distance and did not interfere with British vessels, I not consider myself bound to interpose. Lately, however, acts of piracy have been more than ordinarily frequent in the vicinity of this Colony: one junk, the property of a British subject has been seized off Hainán and there have been rumors that a British vessel, long missing, had been captured by the pirates in that neighborhood. A vessel-of-war was in consequence dispatched to make search, and on the 5th September, in Tieu-poh bay fell in with a fleet of pirate junks of which she destroyed five. Upon her return, a second vessel was sent upon the 8th, which also destroyed five. These vessels were undoubtedly piratical, and formed part of the fleet of Shap-Ing-tai. They were pointed out as such by some of the Chinese whom they had detained at the above place, and the Chinese authorities on the coast, who are all much gratified at our success, also made a statement to that effect.

It is clear that your naval authorities have no power to destroy, or disperse, these marauders. Now that they have come to the vicinity of this island, I have determined to take steps for the dispatch of vessels to scour the seas in all directions, more especially as I understand that Tsú A-pó, who murdered two English officers in the month of March last, is a leading man among them. I have twice called Your Excellency's attention to this outrage, committed by one of your own countrymen, who afterwards fled from my jurisdiction. He must now be in that of Your Excellency; nevertheless nothing appears to have been done towards his apprehension; and if, in the attempts which I myself am making to arrest him, accidents should happen through ignorance on our part, the blame of those must attach to Your Excellency for not having earlier caused this miscreant to be apprehended. I am aware that there may be some difficulty in effecting his capture; but I feel sure that, if Your Excellency would take the usual steps to secure him, it would be in your power to send him to me to be tried and punished. This murder took place five months ago, but it is still fresh in my memory, and will remain so until satisfaction has been afforded for so abominable an outrage. Accept the assurances, &c

S. G. BONHAM.

H. E. Su, Imperial High Commissioner, &c.

CAPT. HAY'S REPORT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF PIRATES IN BYAS BAY.

Her Majesty's Sloop Columbine, Typoon Bay, 30th Sep. 1849.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform Your Excellency, that on the evening of Thursday the 27th instant, I left Hongkong in search of a piratical fleet, commanded by the notorious "Chui-a-poo," and proceeded to Harlaem Bay, where I arrived at noon on the 28th, and found that after sacking the village there, they had gone to Tysami, off which place, I descried at 11 p. m., the fleet under weigh, consisting of 14 junks formed in two lines, making off for the S. W. The village at this Bay we observed smouldering. I attacked one of the largest I could reach, the wind being very light, at 11 45, and continued engaged with as many as I could bear upon, until calm and their sweeps prevented further engagement. I chased them with sweeps and light airs through the night, and came up with them again at noon yesterday, the 29th, when to my satisfaction, the wind being still very light, I observed the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steam vessel *Canton* coming from the eastward, that vessel seeing me chasing, as soon as she could, opened her fire, and thereby threw the junks into confusion, when

numbers began to jump overboard and take to their boats. Mr Watkins, who had chartered her for the purpose of looking after the *Coquette* missing vessel, and who carries this dispatch, and who eventually served in our boats, most kindly gave up his charter to admit of Mr. Jamieson, the commander of the steam-vessel, rendering me the assistance I so much needed in getting near the pirates.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting Your Excellency that three junks have been abandoned, and one blown up, and destroyed, in these operations, the latter by the boards of the sloop under the command of lieutenant Bridges, senior of the *Columbine*, of which I purpose furnishing Your Excellency more detailed particulars. The remainder of this formidable piratical fleet, ten in number, are now at anchor at the head of Byas Bay near Fan-sokong in sight, and I feel confident, if promptly assisted by the *Fury*, and such other disposable force as Your Excellency may be pleased to send me, can be effectually destroyed; as they show no intention at present of coming out; and I have good information that they purpose repairing their damages where they are. We have destroyed at least 310 pirates since 11 P. M. of the 28th, but I regret to state that our loss has been three killed, one officer and six men wounded. My ship's company having now been 40 hours at the sweeps and quarters, are necessarily much fatigued, and the sick list leaves me not more than 60 effective people on board. Mr Watkins will give Your Excellency every information of the proceedings of the sloop under my command since noon yesterday, which from my anxiety to put Your Excellency in possession of these proceedings, and to get the *Canton* under weigh for Hongkong, I can not at present furnish. My ammunition is much reduced, but if, to increase my present stock, would detain the expedition, what I have must suffice.

I have the honor, &c., JOHN C. DALRYMPLE HAY, *Commander*.
H. E. Rear-Admiral Sir F. A. COLLIER, C.B., K.C.H., *Commander-in-chief*.

List of Chinese Piratical Vessels captured and destroyed by H. M.'s Ships in 1849.

| DATE. | SHIP. | PIRICAL VESSELS CAPTURED OR DESTROYED. | NUMBER OF PIRATES. | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------|--------|
| | | | Killed and Drowned. | Captured. | Escaped. | Total. |
| 1849. | | | | | | |
| May, . . . | <i>Inflexible</i> . | 6 | ... | 45 | 100 | 145 |
| May—July, | <i>Pilot</i> . | 10 | 35 | 167 | not stated | 252 |
| September, | <i>Canton</i> . | 6 | 59 | 27 | 214 | 300 |
| September, | <i>Medea</i> . | 5 | 50 | ... | 180 | 230 |
| September, | <i>Columbine</i> . | 4 | 310 | ... | ... | 310 |
| October, | <i>Columbine, Fury</i> . | 26 | 400 | ... | 1100 | 1360 |
| | | 57 | 904 | 239 | 1894 | 637 |

H. M. SLOOP *Columbine* PIRATE'S COVE, BIAS BAY, 2d Oct., 1849.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform Your Excellency, that my anticipations have been fortunately realized, and that the piratical squadron of "Chni a poo" has been totally destroyed by the force you so kindly and promptly placed at my disposal. Twenty-three piratical junks averaging 500 tons, mounting from 12 to 18 guns, three new ones on the stocks, and two small dock-yards with a considerable supply of naval stores, have been totally destroyed by fire; and of 1800 men who manned them, about 400 have been killed, and the rest dispersed without resource.

To Commander Wilcox of the *Fury*, whose great ability and zeal are already known to Your Excellency, I must give the principal honor of the day. To the *Fury's* unvaried accuracy of firing, must be attributed the bloodless termination to us of this affair.

The *Columbine* being unable to come close up in the narrow channel where she would have hempered the *Fury's* movements I went on board the *Fury*, to share in the action. The piratical fire was silenced in about 45 minutes, during which time only one man was slightly wounded. The boats of the *Hastings* and *Columbine* under Lieutenants Luard and Bridges, senior of these ships, whom I beg to recommend to Your Excellency, then assisted in completing the destruction, and Lieutenant Holland and the marines accompanied me in an expedition to scour the heights, but no opposition was offered to us, the pirates running in all directions. The officers, seamen, and marines employed have conducted themselves in a steady quiet, and gallant manner, and I am sure, if the resistance had been much larger, similar success would have crowned their efforts. Mr. Caldwell, of the Police force, who acted as interpreter, has proved himself invaluable in collecting information. I send this at once by a Chinese boat, and I hope to succeed in destroying some detached piratical junks of which we have information, in the course of to-day and to-morrow; after which we shall rejoin you.—I have, &c.

JOHN C. DALRYMPLE HAY, *Commander*.

H. E. Rear-Admiral Sir F. A. COLLIER, C. B. K. C. H., *Commander-in-Chief*, &c.

From H. E. Mr Bonham, to Su, Imperial Commissioner, communicating the above.

VICTORIA, HONGKONG, 8th October, 1849.

I have again the honor to communicate to Your Excellency the particulars of a successful attack made by two English vessels of war upon a large force of pirates.

Information having been received that a large fleet under Tsü A pö, was at a place called Ping-hoi, in the district of Kweichow, a brig of-war was dispatched in quest of them on the 27th

ultim. She arrived at noon on the 28th. found that they had sacked the village, and gone to Tysam, off which place she was then about 11 p. m.—fourteen sail in all: the village at this place was also smouldering. The brig continued to chase them the whole night, but the wind was light and she was lung in approaching them, until, on the morning of the 29th, an English merchant steamer coming up, towed her close to a large junk, which going into shoal water, the brig's boats attacked and boarded. Two forts on the shore also opened fire upon the junk and her crew, as soon she was boarded, blew her up, and destroyed some 90 of themselves, while: British officer and 3 seamen were killed, and seven seamen injured. Of the pirate's squadron, three vessels, abandoned by their crews, were rendered useless by our people, the remaining ten got away and were pursued by the brig. On the 30th, the wounded were sent back in the merchant steamer to Hongkong, with a report of all that had taken place to the naval commander-in-chief, by whom orders were lustantly given to a large man-of-war steamer to proceed to the spot and assist the brig. These two vessels returned to this harbor on the 4th instant, announced the total annihilation of Tsü á pó's fleet, consisting of 23 piratical junks, averaging 500 tons in burden, and mounting from 12 to 18 guns, 350 guns had been also destroyed; and two new junks on the stocks, at a place in the vicinity; as also two small dockyards, and a large supply of naval stores had been burned. There were besides some 400 pirates killed, and the rest, some 1400, dispersed—with arms, indeed, but without any means of continuing to exercise their dangerous vocation.

As regards Tsü á pó, who, as I mentioned in my letter of the 20th ultim in Your Excellency, I had reason to suppose was a leader amongst these pirates, it is stated by a wounded Chinese who was picked up in the water, that he had been wounded in the encounter and carried off by his followers. There would therefore be, I should imagine, little difficulty in discovering him; and the local authorities of the Coast districts will, I trust, receive immediate orders to search for and seize him; and to lose no time in following up this successful attack upon his band, and utterly exterminating them.

I have much satisfaction in communicating these particulars to Your Excellency, and take the opportunity of remarking once more, that our success in completely putting down this nuisance, which is even more hurtful to you than to ourselves, would be sure, if I could prevail upon Your Excellency to concert with me those measures of co-operation, the advantage of which I have so often pressed upon your attention. In my communication of 20th ultimo, above referred to, I said "that I was determined to take steps for the dispatch of vessels to scour the seas in all directions; and I shall only add that, whether Your Excellency is pleased to co-operate with me or not, I shall accordingly miss no opportunity of destroying these common enemies of mankind, wherever they are to be found in these waters; that the spreading of this evil may be effectually put an end to.

Accept the assurances, &c.

S. G. BONHAM.

H. E. Sü, Imperial High Commissioner, &c.

Reply of H. E. Sü to Mr. Bonham respecting the capture of Tsü Apó

Sü, Imperial High Commissioner, Governor-general of the Two Kwáng, &c. &c. &c., in reply: I am in receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 22d of the 8th moon, (8th October), and have fully acquainted myself with the contents of it. My mind is most anxiously concerned about the injuries which the men and officers of your honorable nation, engaged in the extermination and capture of the pirates have suffered from the ignition of the powder to which the latter, in their desperation, set fire. The civil and military officers to the Eastward had reported that on the 10th of the 8th moon (26th September), certain pirates whose vessels were in the harbor of the military station of Ping-hái, had fallen upon T'a-ngün (Tá-ó), a village within the creek Shin, the chief magistrate of this district of Kwei-sien, acting in concert with the military authorities, had put himself at the head of troops and volunteers, and from the fort of Chéi-tsaug, had sunk three and burned one of the vessels of the pirates, of whom upwards of 100 were killed: some ten of the troops and volunteers being at the same time wounded. The pirates now made for Shán-wi (Sá-ni), and being there again beaten off by the troops and volunteers stood out to sea, where they fell in with the cruisers of your honorable nation, on being attacked by whom they got away to the harbor of Tun-tau. Here the commandant of Ilwuchau, the chief magistrate, and an officer of the rank of captain, opened upon them from the forts, and having, by the cross fire of these, set one of the ships in flames, they took alive 18 of the crew as they were making their escape ashore, and as soon as they had extracted from them all they had to say, forwarded them to the city.

The destruction of the whole fleet of the pirates and the death of some 400 of them, of which I am informed in the letter now under acknowledgment, will greatly gladden the hearts of all men.

Upon the receipt of the reports from the Eastward I had already sent an express to the civil and military officers along the coast, with orders to make search and to seize in all directions, in the hope that [the pirates] might thus be swept clean away, and utterly extirpated.

As Sü-A-pau (Tsü A-pó) was wounded, he would, I imagine, have difficulty in flying to any distance. If he be not yet dead, as soon as he shall be taken he shall of course be punished with the utmost rigor; there shall be no possibility of his resuming his evil career [fit, no sprout however small (which might again flourish) shall be left].

While thus replying to you, I avail myself of the opportunity to wish that the blessings of the season (autumn) may daily increase to Your Excellency.

A necessary communication addressed to Mr. Bonham, H. B. M. Plenipotentiary, &c. &c., Táu kwang, 29th year, 8th moon, 25th day, (11th October, 1849.)

True Translation.

T. F. WADE, Assistant Chinese Secretary.

Death of Rev. John Lowder.—Mr. Lowder was the chaplain of the foreign community at Shánghái, and during his short ministry had won the esteem of those among whom he labored. He had gone down to Páto in H. B. M. brig Mariner, with his family, and was on the point of returning, when he was drowned while bathing, Sept. 24th, 1849. His body was found and buried at Ningpo. He left a widow and several children, for whom a subscription was raised in Shanghai among the merchants.

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